The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Will Shanghai Stage a Gambling Clean-Up?

The Passing of the Kuominchun!

The Japan-Ization of Formosa

By Edgar Snow

China as a Democracy—Fears and Hopes

By S. Y. Livingston Hu

Nanking Asked to Help Silk Industry—But How Should Money Be Used?

By T. S. Miao

Americans Inaugurate First Primary at Shanghai; Jews Incensed by Recent British Policy in Palestine; Harbin Banquet That Ended in Complications; How Cable Trust Hamstrings Sino-British Trade; Why Did Chiang Kai-shek Become a Christian? American Trade With India, by P. K. J. Tarecon; In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930 VOLUME 54, NUMBER 9

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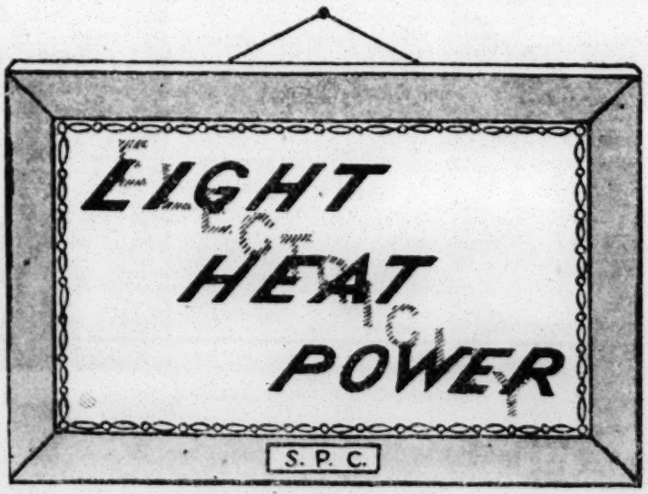

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICANS INAUGURATE FIRST PRIMARY AT SHANGHAI

THE American community at Shanghai, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, announced plans for the holding of a primary election for the nomination of American candidates for the next municipal election in the International Settlement. Although the International Settlement has been in existence for practically three-quarters of a century this is thought to be the first attempt on the part of any of the foreign communities to consult the wishes of the public in the selection of candidates for posts on the administrative body of the Settlement. Heretofore the candidates for the Municipal Council have been selected privately by the so-called "interests" without the formality of a primary election. Under the new plan which was announced by the American Chamber of Commerce, a committee to be known as the "American Community Committee for Municipal Elections," has been formed, the membership of this group being composed of the heads of various American organizations in Shanghai, plus five members of the Chamber, known as the Committee on Municipal Affairs. This combined committee now has sixteen members, including one woman, the president of the American Women's Club.

Under the plan adopted, which constitutes the first serious step toward municipal election reform in the International Settlement, the American Community Committee will secure from the available and qualified American taxpayers two candidates for posts on the Council. This action will be taken at least six weeks prior to each municipal election. In the event there are no other candidates, the names of the two candidates selected will be announced to the public and their names will be printed on the official ballots as the nominees of the American community. In the event, however, additional candidates appear in the field, the Community Committee will hold a primary election, each American taxpayer in the Settlement being entitled to as many votes as he would have at a municipal election. No absentee votes or proxies will be allowed. This election will be held at least two weeks prior to the municipal election each year. As nothing was said in the announcement regarding a possible increase in the number of American candidates above the traditional two who have been accorded to the American community for several years, it is presumed that the American voting strength in the Settlement (approximately

300) will be concentrated on these two candidates in order to assure their election. In the last municipal election in Shanghai the presence of three American names on the ballot was thought largely responsible for only one American being elected.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of this move on the part of the American community, because in all probability the other communities, particularly the British, and Japanese may shortly adopt a similar method for the selection of their candidates. The reason for this is that heretofore all candidates have been selected in private caucuses and the "slate" presented to the voters without reference to their wishes in the matter. As to the Chinese community in the Settlement, which now has five members on the Council, a system somewhat along the lines adopted by the American community already is in force, the Chinese nominations being made from the Chinese Taxpayers Association. The eventual passing of control of the Settlement to Chinese interests, should not interfere with the method of selecting candidates which has been adopted by the American community, providing the Chinese authorities continue the present municipal system of administrative control through a municipal council containing foreign representation.

HARBIN BANQUET THAT ENDED IN COMPLICATIONS

ON October 14 the Harbin Consular Body or at least four members of the group representing the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Germany gave a banquet to the Soviet officials in that city. Soviet officials attending included Consul Melnikoff, Mr. Rudy, general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, two members of the board, Emshanoff and Denissoff and some others. Following the dinner, Mr. Emshanoff invited the foreign consuls to an entertainment of the Harbin Grand Opera at the Railway Club. The French and Italian Consuls in Harbin apparently did not participate in the function, reasons for their non-attendance not being stated, but those who did attend, the American, British, Japanese and German Consuls insist that the banquet was purely social, that no affairs of state were discussed; in fact they insist that they were under social obligations to Soviet officialdom, hence the banquet was merely a sort of return affair. But despite these protestations, there seems to be the very dickens to pay as a result of the banquet, due to the fact that the Japanese *Rengo* news service circulated a message alleging that the Harbin Consuls had taken advantage of the occasion to inform the Soviet officials "that while the Powers had no intention of intervening in the Sino-Soviet dispute over the C. E. R., even though the Soviet Government should make certain special demands upon the Chinese Government apart from the dispute over the railway, nevertheless the Powers were interested in the North Manchurian situation and in the event the present Sino-Soviet dispute should result in jeopardizing the security of foreign lives and property in Harbin or adversely affect their vested interests in the C. E. R., that America, Britain, France and Japan would be unable to remain silent." Although the foreign consuls who attended the banquet have declared the *Rengo* report to be incorrect, it has stirred up both the Nanking and Moscow foreign offices, both of which are reported to have made inquiry in Harbin regarding the now famous banquet.

In the meantime the Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow appears to have settled down to a waiting-game which may last through the winter. No further meetings have been held since the formal opening of the conference on Oct. 11 when Karakhan, head of the Soviet delegation made a speech in which he declared Russia's intentions to hold China strictly to the Habarovsk protocol. Prior to the formal meeting Karakhan was supposed to have informed the Chinese delegates that Russia would not insist upon an observance of the Habarovsk treaty which the Chinese delegates signed under duress and which the Nanking Government has refused to ratify. As a result of the new deadlock which has developed, Mo Teh-hui, chief of the Chinese delegation, has sent his secretary to Mukden for new instructions. Also it is reported that Mr. Mo has asked to be relieved of his post due to his feeling that nothing can be gained by remaining further in Moscow.

The *Sin Wan Pao* on Oct. 29 published several dispatches from Nanking, Harbin and Mukden indicating that another serious crisis may develop between China and Russia over the question of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the so-called Habarovsk Protocol. One report quoted Nanking officialdom to the effect that it was practically hopeless to try to carry on the negotiations in Moscow, so long as the Russians insisted on the strict observance of the Habarovsk agreement, while another report indicated that Mo Teh-hui may be recalled. Further reports from Harbin stated that the Red Russians had again adopted aggressive tactics on the North Manchurian frontier and that the Heilungkiang provincial government was dispatching more troops to the border districts.

HOW CABLE TRUST HAMSTRINGS SINO-BRITISH TRADE

IMPERIAL and International Communications, Ltd., the organization which controls the vast cable and wireless system radiating over the world from London, recently distributed to its London customers circulars announcing an important reduction in rates. One of these circulars told of new reduced rates between London and Japan, including Formosa, Chosen, Japanese Saghalien and Japanese islands in the Pacific. The other circular told of reductions between London and the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Belgian Congo, Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Peru, Uruguay, and other countries. At no place in either circular was there any mention of reduced rates between China and England, a matter of considerable importance because of the present efforts of British industries to recover their lost position of dominance in the China trade. To refer again to the circulars announcing a reduction in rates between England and Japan, one may see how traders in Japan have an advantage over traders interested in the trade of China. For example it is possible to send a 20-word letter from any place in the Japanese Empire to London for 18s 4d or $15.84 Chinese currency, even at present adverse exchange rates. This figures out at slightly over 79-cents (silver) a word.

Turning to the situation in respect to China, one finds that the lowest possible rate, that is, the rate for deferred or "slow" telegrams, from London to Shanghai is 1s 4½d, which is equivalent to $1.16 in Chinese currency. The regular rate from London to Shanghai is 2s 9d or $2.38 in Chinese currency at present rates of exchange. And while the Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., have established a regular 20-word (Daily Letter Telegrams) between London and the Japanese Empire, this service does not extend to China at all, as a result of which it is necessary for all persons in China, British merchants or Chinese, to pay the full rate on their dispatches. The handicap under which Sino-British trade is placed because of exorbitant cable rates is immediately apparent.

The reason for this situation is due primarily to the fact that all telegraphic communication between China and Great Britain is controlled by one organization, the so-called British-Danish cable trust, which controls the Eastern Extension, the Great Northern and the Commercial Pacific cable companies. Formerly this trust controlled all communication between China and the United States, but due to the competition of the Radio Corporation of America, which established last year a relay-service between China and San Francisco, by way of Manila, these rates have been reduced considerably. It is possible that when a direct wireless service between Shanghai and San Francisco is established later in the present year, there will be a further reduction. That this has had a stimulating effect upon the trade of China and the United States, goes without saying, because improved communication permitting a free exchange of commercial and news messages always has a stimulating effect on trade between nations.

For many months the Chinese Government has been trying to reach a new and more equitable arrangement with the foreign cable trust and while the old 30-years monopoly contract has only about two months to run, there apparently is little prospect for a readjustment. What is likely to happen should the cable trust continue its die-hard attitude to the end of the contract, is not known, but any other country in China's position would adopt drastic means as a last resort. Whether China will go to the extent of disconnecting the lines connecting the cable offices in Shanghai with the cable-landings at Woosung, thus stopping all cable communication, is not known, but some such action apparently is the only means in China's power to force the cable trust to negotiate an equitable contract. In the meantime the Government, in cooperation with American, German and French radio interests is rushing work on the new high-power radio stations near Shanghai, which are expected to be in a position to handle the traffic in the event the cables are disconnected.

The issue between the Chinese Government the cable trust is simply this: The Danes and the British introduced the electric telegraph and cable into China, for which they deserve great credit, but for which they have been well paid. China needed the telegraph badly and since there was no competition granted highly advantageous contracts to the cable trust. The last contract was for thirty years, one clause in which prevented China from permitting any other foreign interest to land a cable on China's coast or to establish competing services in China. Wireless was unknown when these monopolistic contracts were origially negotiated, but this didn't prevent the cable trust from utilizing all kinds of methods in an attempt to block any move on the part of American or other foreign interests to establish direct communication between China and the United States. In cases where the cable trust was not in a position to come out in the open, it induced other foreign interests such as the Japanese to make their protests. For more than ten years the old Peking Government was prevented from carrying out a wireless agreement negotiated with an American concern, but when the National Government came into power three years ago, another attempt was made which has proved more successful. For several months a highly-satisfactory radio service has been operated between Shanghai and San Francisco, via Manila, which has been of tremendous service in improving news and commercial communication between China and America. Similar services also have been established between China and France and between China and Germany. But the cable trust, after living under a monopolistic contract for more than a third of a century, can understand no other form of relationship. The cable trust hangs on to its old contract to the bitter end, while China has been going ahead and establishing modern radio communication with other countries. The result is that communication between China and Great Britain is seriously handicapped, to the detriment of British interests in China as well as home British industries in England, which must maintain their trade connections with this country in order to exist.

JEWS INCENSED BY RECENT BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

The British Government on October 20 in a statement on its policy in Palestine, declared that it intends to establish a Legislative Council in the country. Certain references were also made about it being "useless for Jewish leaders to press the Government to conform with their policy," etc. The result has been to raise a furore among the Jews throughout the world. A mass meeting was held in New York to protest against British policy and in Jerusalem on October 23 the Jewish National Council held a meeting lasting eight hours and decided to decline to participate in the new Legislative Council.

Jan C. Smuts telegraphed from Pretoria to Ramsay MacDonald expressing deep perturbation at the British Government's decision and Lloyd George in a speech referred to the fact that the Balfour Declaration was a gesture by the Allies at a critical moment of the Great War to secure Jewish good will. In New York two hundred and fifty of the wealthiest Jews met October 26 and formed a Zionist Emergency Fund to protect Jewish rights under the British Mandate in Palestine.

Premier MacDonald, in answer to Mr. Smuts, said there was no deviation from the Balfour Declaration but it was inexpedient to allow more Jews to enter Palestine than the economic conditions warranted, etc.

The British Government, in connection with Palestine, is somewhat on the horns of a dilemma,

for whatever it does it will offend the followers of one or the other of two great religions. During the war Jewish money was sadly needed and the result was a policy of catering to the Jews. This has created a conflict with the Mohammedans, of which there are many millions under the British flag and more millions in Turkey, whose support in view of conditions in India, is just as necessary to the British Government now as was Jewish money during the war.

WILL SHANGHAI STAGE A GAMBLING CLEAN-UP?

IT would be a pleasant and unexpected surprise if Shanghai, following practically two years of agitation by the Chinese authorities and by the better elements in the foreign communities, should now be forced to stage a gambling clean-up as a direct result of a protest raised two weeks ago by the Japanese authorities. What the Japanese have done was referred to in last week's issue of *The Review*, but briefly they decided to send members of their consular police to the various gambling joints and arrest any member of the Japanese community who attended. The Japanese were forced to adopt this procedure, because under the exterritorial system which prevails in Shanghai the Japanese have no way of bringing legal action against the proprietors of the illegal gambling places, chiefly greyhound racing pari-mutuel institutions, which are incorporated under British and French law and registered in the consulates of these two nations. Therefore, in order to protect their own nationals against this vice, the Japanese had to take action against their own subjects as the only possible means of protecting them against further victimization.

The members of the Shanghai Municipal Council and certain highly-placed members of the Shanghai Consular Body have displayed a pachyderm-like attitude on this whole question of gambling in the foreign settlements. Two years ago, shortly after the dog-tracks had been registered in the local British and French consulates, the Municipal Council instituted a virtuous legal action against a lone Mexican in the International Settlement who operated a roulette establishment and after a noisy trial sentenced the proprietor to jail, the Mexican citizen having made a mistake in thinking that he had exterritorial protection the same as the proprietors of the greyhound-joints. But the Mexican's treaty had expired, and he suffered a severe penalty in the Chinese court; meanwhile the greyhound gambling joints continued openly with advertisements flouted before the public in the daily newspapers, on the street cars and busses and billboards. When the legal action was instituted against the Mexican citizen's roulette place, there was hope that the Council intended to go through with its campaign and put an end to all commercialized gambling, but after prosecuting the Mexican and lodging him in jail the clean-up campaign came to an abrupt halt and the other forms of gambling were permitted to continue. Naturally everybody wondered at this strange procedure and they are still wondering!

But now, as a direct result of the Japanese protest, Shanghai has suddenly discovered that wide-open gambling in the foreign settlements is largely responsible for the crime wave. On. Oct. 24 the Council published in its official *Gazette* correspondence between Stirling Fessenden, Director-General of the Settlement, and the Commissioner of Police, Major F. W. Gerrard. Mr. Fessenden stated in his letter that he had just discovered a "striking passage" in a report of a former police commissioner of New York wherein it was shown that a direct relationship existed between commercialized gambling and crime. Major F.W. Gerrard, commissioner of police, who has been in Shanghai for several months, replied in the affirmative, stating that he also had observed similar tendencies in other parts of the world, particularly in India and the Near East. Both of these paid—well paid—servants of the community, apparently had just made this distressing discovery, that there exists a close relationship between gambling and crime. Something ought to be done about! On Oct. 25 the *North-China Daily News*, official organ of the Settlement, published in its leading news column a series of questions and answers, the purpose apparently being to present to the public in obliqe fashion the information that the greyhound-racing tracks as conducted here *are illegal* under British law and have never been licensed by the Municipal Council. But while presenting this information, the public was also informed that it would be extremely difficult to close the places because of the practical impossibility of inducing the authorities of the local Chinese and French municipalities to cooperate. Of course, it would never do to close the dog-tracks in the International Settlement while the adjoining French Concession continued its dog-track and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai permitted its horse-racing to continue! Public morals in Shanghai seem to depend upon whether somebody else is equally immoral. If the French permit dog-tracks, then the British authorities in the International Settlement would have to carry on with theirs and unless the Chinese stopped their pony-races, then neither of the foreign-administered areas would have to clean-up.

Since the three dog-track-pari-mutuel gambling institutions all publish regular full-page and half-page advertisements in the foreign newspapers, it was most amusing to peruse the editorial comment in the foreign press. The only editorial writer who had sufficient courage to come out and call a spade a spade, was H. G. W. Woodhead, who writes a sort of "insulated" column of comment in the *Shanghai Evening Post*, local American newspaper. Mr. Woodhead is British, but this didn't prevent him from declaring that the British had always adopted a hypocritical attitude on the gambling question; that the Americans were practically as bad; that dog-racing never should have been introduced into China; that the British Parliament probably would be asked whether the British troops had been sent to Shanghai to protect greyhound racing; that all this gambling permitted in the foreign settlements is categorically prohibited by the Chinese Penal Code. Of course, he pointed out, that the Chinese like the rest of us, while passing laws on this question, do not observe them, and that it probably would be difficult to obtain cooperation on the part of the authorities of the three municipalities that make up the city of Shanghai, in any general clean-up campaign.

With a fairly accurate knowledge of the vested interests behind the dog-racing gambling industry in the International Settlement and French Concession, we are not overly optimistic regarding the pro-

spects for aclean-up. We imagine what will happen will be considerable newspaper publicity leading ultimately to certain mild restrictions being placed on the dog tracks. But we cannot imagine them being closed down completely—certainly not while it is possible for these places to clear as much as $50,000 profit on a single night's entertainment. The proprietors are not going to give up this easy money without a struggle and since the Shanghai public has no way of expressing itself, we imagine that Shanghai will continue its unenviable reputation as one of the world's greatest and most notorious gambling centers. There are just two ways available for closing down the dog tracks in the International Settlement: The British authorities in the International Settlement could institute legal proceedings against the proprietors in the local British Supreme Court because the form of gambling is illegal under British law. The other way would be for the Chinese Government to formally request the local municipal authorities to arrest and prosecute all Chinese who patronize the places. Since the lower classes of Chinese, shop-clerks and whatnot, make up more than 90 percent of the patronage, this would force the gambling joints to close upon in short order!

That the proprietors of the dog-tracks have no intention of closing down and even are making extensive plans for future extension of the gambling evil was indicated in a news report which appeared in the *Shanghai Times* on October 27. This report stated that one of the British greyhound tracks, "Luna Park" had just completed the establishment of a Tls. 50,000 dog-breeding establishment. There was a formal opening of the breeding plant on Oct. 27, the report explaining that more than 140 puppies were on exhibition and that the plant was complete even to a violet-ray installation in the hospital for treating weak or sickly members of the canine population. This breeding-establishment, apparently was started shortly following the action of the Chinese Government in banning the futher import of greyhound racing dogs from England and Australia. The Chinese Ratepayers Association of Shanghai, which includes practically all propertied Chinese in the International Settlement, on Oct. 26 wrote a letter to the Municipal Council, the text of which was as follows,

> "We have read in the Municipal Gazette the letters exchanged bewen Mr. Fessenden, Director-General of the S.M.C., and Major Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, on the subject of public gambling, which is causing an increase in crime in the Settlement. We respect their opinions.
>
> "As regards the suppression of gambling, we have sent you letters on several occasions, namely on April 14 and August 15, 1928, and on April 13, May 25, June 29, July 15 and August 2, 1929, requesting you to adopt drastic measures, but you attempted to evade your responsibility by pleadiug that either you have no special power or that your authority is limited by the Yang King Pang Regulations and appendix. (Municipal Charter).
>
> "The criminals in Shanghai have become very active. Reports of armed abductions, robbery, etc., are being published by the newspapers nearly every day. The persons in charge of the Municipal Administration are responsible for this state of affairs. Major Gerrard realizes that the declaration of the Commissioner of Police of New York has indirect reference to Shanghai; therefore, he says, 'We should do everything in our power to prohibit all kinds of gambling.'
>
> "A Chinese proverb says: 'Plenty of talk is not required in administrative matters.' If the Shanghai Municipal Council be determined to prohibit gambling, it should first close the greyhound racing clubs."

Why Did Chiang Kai-shek Become a Christian?

WE suppose this question has been propounded more frequently and has elicited a wider variety of answers in recent days than any other question that has perplexed Chinese and foreigners for a considerable period. The natural Christian answer to this question is that Gen. Chiang became a Christian because of his own personal faith and conviction, but unfortunately one does not often hear this reply, even from foreigners who themselves profess to be Christians. One even hears skeptical remarks from missionaries, and preachers, professional Christians, whose livelihood depends largely upon the Christianization of China. Truly, it would be interesting to know just how many congratulatory letters Gen. Chiang received following the announcement of his momentous step. One preacher of our acquaintance, in reference to this subject in his sermon last Sunday morning, merely remarked, "The responsibility that rests on Chiang Kai-shek's shoulders is tremendous; the whole world is watching him!" Then followed the inevitable reference to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's conversion to Christianity a few years ago and his alleged back-sliding!

Perhaps it has been the example of Feng Yu-hsiang that has been responsible for the skepticism that immediately was in evidence following the announcement that Gen. Chiang had also embraced the Christian faith. Many foreigners who ridicule the *bona-fides* of the so-called Christian General's conversion are not aware of the fact that Feng's back-sliding, or repudiation of Christianity, if *repudiation* it has been, was closely associated with the Shanghai May 30 incident of 1925. Marshal Feng, who comes from Chinese peasant stock and naturally has the narrow outlook of his peasant background, must have argued to himself: How can these western Christians be sincere if they permit their official representatives in Shanghai to act in this way toward our Chinese people? The disturbance that occurred in Feng's mind following the May 30 incident (involving the shooting of unarmed students and laborers by foreign municipal police) made him an excellent prospect for the propagandists of Moscow who were spreading far and wide their doctrine that Christianity was closely linked up with the so-called western imperalism. The missionaries who were responsible for Feng's conversion to Christianity, probably consciously or unconsciously led Feng to believe that all western Christians led exemplary lives and that if he became a Christian it would lead to an immediate improvement in the relations between China and the West. Feng also may have been led to believe that Christianity might help him win military victories. There was evidence of this in the fact that Feng immediately taught his soldiers to march to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers." Also it was reported that Feng before his trip to Moscow always caused his soldiers to kneel and pray before a battle.

If Feng Yu-hsiang did believe that all West-

erners were Christians, or that all westerners openly professing Christianity, *were really Christians*, he probably has learned better by this time. We sincerely hope that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will not make the same mistake, for while all Western nations (excepting Soviet Russia) are popularly known as *Christian Nations*, they are still following the methods of the jungle in their relations with each other or in their relations with the so-called non-Christian nations of the Orient. The fundamental idea behind the creation of the League of Nations represented a striving toward the Christian ideal in the relations of nations and similar ideas have been behind the moves toward disarmament or limitation of armament and the Kellogg Pact; or even behind the idea of China treaty revision, but as stated, they only represent a striving toward an ideal, the attainment of which is still in the dim and distant future. In short, we hope that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will not get the idea that his joining the Southern Methodist Church will hasten the abolition of exterritoriality or make Wall-Street bankers one bit less hard-boiled when it comes to lending China money or less insistent upon the collection of their defaulted loans. There is one place where Gen. Chiang's action may be of assistance to China: It will serve to renew the waning hopes of Western Christians in the possible future conversion of China to Christianity or at least the religious regeneration of the country and this in turn may be of practical assistance in connection with a number of necessary humanitarian projects which have been hanging fire for many months. Western Christians in recent years have been gradually losing hope on this question of the Christianization of China. They had begun to feel that it was a losing battle; that the influences against Christianity in China were too firmly rooted to be overcome. Gen. Chiang's profession of the Christian faith will undoubtedly stimulate Western Christians, as well as their missionaries in China, to renewed effort, and this in time, undoubtedly will be reflected in Western governmental policy toward China.

Much depends, however, upon the future reactions of Western Christians, and in particular their missionary representatives in China. Bluntly they must not expect that the Chinese National Government will immediately rescind all *nationalistic* regulations which have had the effect of limiting and circumscribing Western Christian propaganda efforts in the Chinese Republic. Regulations limiting Christian educational propaganda in China are in no sense more strict than the Japanese Government has always enforced and no one has ever accused the non-Christian Japanese of being anti-Christian. Also, to go further afield, the regulations which have been adopted by the National Government of China are mild indeed when compared with the anti-Church regulations which have been adopted in Mexico in recent years. And, as for Mussolini's government in Italy, we seem to remember having read where the Y. M. C. A. and certain protestant denominations have been barred from that country entirely. Even in the United States, several of the individual states have taken strong action against the religious teachings of parochial schools. It is unnecessary to mention Soviet Russia where an all-powerful Church has been completely uprooted and driven from the country, but Christians in China who have been persecuted and handicapped in their activities must realize that these drives against Christianity are not peculiar to China. They exist in all countries and ultimately will force a readjustment or reorganization of organized Christianity. It is not for us to state the reasons for this situation; they already have been stated in the columns of such liberal religious journals as the *Christian Century*, far more forcefully than we can state them.

Perhaps the most encouraging thing about Gen. Chiang's conversion to Christianity, regarded from the standpoint of possible future influence in China, is based on the fact that foreigners apparently had nothing, or at least, very little directly to do with it. Family influence apparently exerted greater force than anything else, this influence dating back to Gen. Chiang's marriage to a Christian wife three years ago. There is ample evidence that Gen. Chiang's decision to join a Christian Church was no sudden decision. Gen. Chiang has attended Christian religious services in Nanking and Shanghai on several occasions and according to authoritative report, he has for several months been reading a Chinese translation of the Bible. The recent civil war, undoubtedly the most serious that China has fought since the 1911 revolution, was of such a character as to "try men's souls," to use a familiar expression. Gen. Chiang was in the midst of this battle from the very beginning. He saw between 20,000 and 30,000 of his best troops killed or seriously wounded in the fighting at Lanfeng alone. Most of these men were not professional seasoned soldiers, but Chinese youths, a large percentage college students, who had joined Gen. Chiang's army for a definite purpose. The sight of these hundreds and thousands of Chinese boys who gave their lives for what they had been told and undoubtedly believed to be for the good of their country, must have deeply affected the soul of the commander responsible for ordering them into battle. Americans who went through the experience of seeing their young soldiers embarking for Europe on a mission which they hoped would save the world, do not require any further explanation regarding the forces which are now swaying the Chinese people in their revolutionary efforts. It is only the ignoramus, sitting in the fool's paradise of security in a treaty port, who makes light of what is now taking place in the minds and hearts of the Chinese people on religious and social as well as political questions.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's profession of Christianity, the first head of an Oriental state to take such a step, is a matter of profound importance. Anyone possessing the slightest knowledge of what is now taking place in the interior of the country, and in the thoughts of the intellectual elements in the population cannot but have the highest admiration for his courage at this particular time. In professing Christianity and affiliating himself with a Chinese Christian church that was founded by missionaries, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has in affect taken a definite political and religious stand against all of the forces of destruction, bolshevism, and anarchy in the land. The responsibility that rests upon his shoulders is so great that it is beyond the comprehension of most persons, whose Christianity consists of an occasional visit to the church and the control of his daily activities

sufficiently to keep out of jail. That Gen. Chiang needs the moral support of all well-wishers of this troubled land goes without saying. The first Christian workers in China, the European Jesuits, struggled for years to accomplish what a Chinese pastor, Rev. Kuang, has succeeded in doing. Christians of all faiths should forget their factional differences and unitedly applaud this action and help to convince the Chinese people that the head of their government has made no mistake in taking this momentous step. Some Western Christian thinker a few years ago suggested the possibility that Oriental Christians might yet be the means of leading the Western world back into the true path of Christianity. Perhaps this is the beginning of that momentous movement!

The Passing of the Kuominchun!

IS the Kuominchun, popularly labeled in the American newspapers as the largest private army in the world, to go the way of the old Chihli and Anfu military organizations?

Present indications point in that direction, for if reports now appearing in the Chinese newspapers have any basis in fact, the famous "People's Army" of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is being scattered to the four winds. Whether Feng, after another retirement, which now appears to be pending, could again have sufficient genius to bring this vast military organization back into a unified force, only the future can tell. The answer naturally depends largely upon the future actions of the National Government, but as the situation stands today, it appears that Feng Yu-hsiang, the once-famous "Christian General" now fifty years of age, will shortly be joining the ranks of that numerous aggregation popularly known as militarists in retirement.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang of the Kuominchun

The exact number of troops under Feng's banner at the height of his power at the beginning of the recent civil war is not known exactly, but popularly Feng was credited with from 300,000 to 500,000 men. The latter figure probably would be correct as including the so-called "grey" troops or semi-profession Northern soldiers that have fought under various banners during the past dozen and more years. But while all of these hordes were under the banner of Feng, most of them really belonged to subordinate commanders in the Kuominchun. There were some sixteen or seventeen of these subordinate generals who up to a year or so ago professed loyalty to Feng.

Today the news reports appearing in the Chinese newspapers tell of Kuominchun commanders resigning their posts, of other Kuominchun commanders "coming-over" to the Government, and of still other Kuominchun commanders going to Mukden to hand over their commands to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. One of these generals, Shih Yu-shan, has changed sides so often in the past year and a half that one of the Chinese newspapers recently printed a report alleging that Gen. Shih always traveled with two engines attached to his private car, the engines pointing in opposite directions. Gen. Shih (along with Han Fu-chu) first deserted Feng in May, 1929. In December, of last year, while stationed at Pukow, opposite Nanking, Shih staged a rebellion and attempted to take Nanking and oust Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Frustrated in this move, he retreated up the Tientsin-Pukow railway and ultimately linked up again with Marshal Feng. A few weeks ago, following the capture of Tsinan by the Nationalist forces, Gen. Shih again rebelled against his master Feng and nominally rejoined the Government. Today, he is in Mukden trying to join the Young Marshal and according to report would like to move his 50,000 troops into Suiyuan province to the northwest of Shansi. Whether Marshal Chang will agree to this remains to be seen as he has already moved a considerable force of his own troops to the western end of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway which taps the Suiyuan area.

The activities of Gen. Shih Yu-shan illustrates in a way what is happening to the other Kuominchun subordinate commanders. Those who have formally joined the Nanking Government and generally stuck by their decision include Chang Chih-kiang, formerly acting Commander-in-Chief; Ma Fu-hsiang, former head of Kansu province, popularly known as the "Mohammedan General;" Ma Hung-kuei, son of Ma Fu-hsiang; Han Fu-chu, now head of the Shantung provincial government; Yang Fu-cheng, leader of the present expedition into Shensi province; and two others, Li Ming-chung and Liu Chen-hua, both of whom have been in Germany, but recently returned to Nanking.

This leaves nine other Kuominchun subordinates, Lu Chung-lin, Chief-of-Staff; Liu Yueh-fen, Sun Lien-chung, Sun Kwei-yuan, Pang Ping-

hsun, Liu Chi, Cheng Ta-chang, Liu Lu-ming and Ma Hung-ping, all of whom have announced their retirement since the defeat of the Kuominchun forces in northern Honan by the Government troops under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. Lu Chung-lin's retirement was only announced this week and apparently resulted from a disagreement with his old chief, Marshal Feng, regarding the disposition of the remnants of Feng's troops numbering approximately 30,000 which followed Feng in the retreat north of the Yellow river following the capture of Chengchow by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Thus do we find the forces of this once-thought invincible army which emerged from the Northwest with the object of sweeping down on Nanking, largely dissipated and scattered. Thousands were killed or seriously wounded in the fighting along the Lung-Hai railway in northern Honan; many more thousands were taken prisoner and disarmed by the Government troops following the occupation of Kaifeng and Chengchow; still more thousands, said to be the cream of the aggregation, have rejoined the Government. Feng is supposed to have saved some 30,000 of his personal troops, most of whom are now in southern Shansi or have percolated back into Shensi. And Gen. Shih Yu-shan, as stated in the preceding paragraphs, claims to have 50,000 which he is trying to deliver over to the Manchurian forces. Surely, it would require a military genius of a high order to get this vast military organization back into a unified force, particularly in view of the shortage of available funds in the country, that is, outside of the direct control of the National Government or the Manchurian Party.

It is difficult to analyze the character of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Born of peasant-farmer parentage in the village of Chaohsien, Anhwei, in 1880 his record closely paralleled that of other Northern militarists. He attended the Paoting Military school and became commander of the 16th Brigade. In 1920 he played an important part in the ousting of the Anfu clique of militarists who controlled Peiping during most of the period of the World war and fattened themselves on the Nishihara loans which Japan dumped into the Northern capital. In 1921 Feng first identified himself with the so-called Northwestern Territories, due to his appointment as acting military governor of Shensi. In 1922 he played an important part in the Chihli-Fengtien war, as a reward for which he was made Tuchun of Honan, but maintained his headquarters in Peiping where he assumed the title of inspector-general of the National Army. This was the first use of the term "Kuominchun," which means National Army. It was Feng's alleged desertion of Wu Pei-fu and his creation of the Kuominchun that largely resulted in the later break up of the so-called Chihli military party. In 1924 Feng made the Chihli President, Tsao Kun a prisoner and ejected the Boy Manchu Emperor from the Forbidden City. With the help of Marshal Chang Tso-ling of Mukden, Feng made Marshal Tuan Chi-jui provisional chief executive, but later on Feng himself was evicted from Peiping by the famous Manchurian bandit-general Chang Chung-chang. Feng then conducted a masterly retreat back into the Northwest Territories where he became defense commissioner. The following year, 1926, he went to Moscow, returning to China the following year. In 1928 he emerged from Shensi by way of the Lung-Hai railway, met Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Hsuchowfu and allied himself with the Nationalist forces. It was here that Feng wrote his famous letter to Borodin the Soviet political adviser at Hankow, advising him and his associates to get out of the country. In October, 1928 Feng was made a State Councillor and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of War in the National Government. Solemly he took the oath of loyalty to the National Government and in 1929 he became a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and the Central Political Council. In June, 1929 he was expelled from all of his Kuomintang and Nationalist offices, the charge being that he had defied the Government and had destroyed numerous railway bridges on the Lung-Hai line when his troops withdrew from Shantung.

Space is too limited for an exhaustive survey of Kuominchun-Nationalist politics since June, 1929, but the original break between Feng and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek developed over the control of Shantung. Feng wanted Shantung. A month earlier, homever, Feng made a significant gesture when his political representative, Hsueh Tu-pi, at Nanking handed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek a note in which he declared that the wishes of the Kuominchun must be respected in any national military reorganization or disbandment program that the Government might decide upon. Feng declared, "As regards military reorganization, only those units which have achieved meretorious services in the history of the Revolution, and those who are well disciplined, should be incorporated into the Nationalist Army. For it is only such an army which can be fit for our national defense." While both sides denied warlike preparations, it was evident that trouble was impending between Feng and Chiang, for Feng immediately began withdrawing his forces back toward Shensi and commandeering food and munitions. He was alleged to have stored sufficient food at Tungkwan to last his army a year and according to a charge of the Nanking authorities Feng had placed orders for munitions in Germany and France aggregating considerably more than $5,000,000. Large shipments of airplanes landed at Shanghai for Feng were seized by the Government troops at the Hungjao airdrome. It was alleged that Feng had diverted to his own use large shipments of grain intended for the famine victims of Shensi and Kansu. For several months the relations of Feng and the Government veered back and forth across the political landscape, all which time Feng was drawing his regular $500,000 a month from the Nanking treasury, the Government hoping to buy his loyalty, but Feng using the money to munition his forces for the eventual drive against Nanking. Feng also witheld all provincial revenues from the Nanking treasury.

The story of Feng's alliance with the so-called "Model Governor" of Shansi constituted a dramatic episode of the Revolution. Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, always a fence-rider in Chinese politics, joined the Nationalist band-wagon immediately after it became known that Feng had made an alliance with Nanking. Together with Feng and Chiang they were responsible for the withdrawal of Marshal Chang Tso-ling from Peking, Chang

shortly afterward meeting a violent death when his car was blown up at the Mukden viaduct under the tracks of the Japanese South Manchuria railway. In a desperate effort to patch things up, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek performed the daring feat of going to Peiping, almost unattended and holding a conference with Yen and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. It was at this time that Feng went to Yen's base at Taiyuanfu and remained there, supposedly a voluntary prisoner, but actually for the purpose of cementing their alliance against the National Government. There then followed the long and ridiculous correspondence about Yen's and Feng's projected trip abroad, their purpose being to politically discredit Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the North. This political juggling or paper-warfare continued until the spring of this year, when the so-called Northern Military Coalition was formed, later to be joined by Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang leader, who largely was responsible for getting the Left and Extreme Right Wings, or estranged elements in the Kuomintang together in Peiping under the title of the "Extended Kuomintang Congress." Finally in a last desperate effort to maintain the waning fortunes of the Northern Military Coalition, whose armies had been unable to make any headway against the Nationalist forces, they inaugurated the "New Nationalist Government" in Peiping with Yen as President, Feng in control of the military and Wang as head of political affairs. At this point, Gen. Chiang's Cantonese divisions cut off and defeated most of Gen. Yen's Shansi army in Shantung province and shortly following that important victory, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian forces intervened in the Tientsin-Peiping district; Shih Yu-shan rebelled and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek drove the Kuominchun out of northern Honan. The short-lived New National Government in Peiping collapsed, it members fleeing to Taiyuanfu or elsewhere.

A Chinese writer, C. A. Pao, recently contributed an article to the *Chinese Nation* (August 6) which presented the real underlying reasons for the final collapse of the Northern Military Coalition, the backbone of which was Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun armies. Some paragraphs from Mr. Pao's article follow,

To make the case clear we may study the significance of the present campaign from two different angles, the political and the economic.

History is full of evidences that the Northwest in general and Shensi in particular were the original homes of the Chinese race. Nearly all of the Chinese people emigrated from Honan and Shensi. Even the people of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien and other remote provinces have their common origin in the Northwest. Kaifeng and Loyang in Honan and Sianfu in Shensi were once capitals of China and the richest centers in the country. But the glory of the past dynasties could no more be found. What we can see now are nothing but the famine-stricken people and devastated lands. The highly developed agricultural enterprises as well as the advanced political and economic organizations of three or four thousand years ago are no more. Its civilization has fallen back to the primitive stage. The Yellow River Valley was once the most civilized land in the country. But now there is nothing left of it except waste land and the cave dwellings of the natives. The civilization in the Northwest, once the most advanced in the country, has now definitely gone back to the days of the cavemen!

The northwestern provinces have been under the control of Feng Yu-hsiang for many years. Under his administration the conditions of the northwestern people have gone from bad to worse. In recent years the Northwest has been in the grip of incessant famines and droughts, causing alarming sufferings to the population, about one third of which having already died of starvation and banditry.

It is an undeniable fact that the leaders of the Northwestern army, or the Kuominchun, under Feng Yu-hsiang are nearly all illiterates knowing nothing about political affairs. During their administration they have done nothing to benefit the people. What they care to do is to improverish the people in ordtr to enrich themselves To have the provinces governed by a group of illiterate fendal warlords one can never expect to see the land prosper under this kind of maladministration. According to reports from the famine-stricken provinces the population there is being rapidly reduced by the prevailing catastrophe. The National Government has made several attempts to send relief to the famine districts, but every time the supplies were detained by Feng Yu-hsiang to meet the urgent requirements of his soldiers. Other philanthropic organizations also tried to send up food supplies to the famine sufferers but these in like manner never reached their destination. It is clear, therefore, that in order to save the famine sufferers in the northwest the National Government finds no alternative but to wipe out the Feng Yu-hsiang administration for good.

History also tells us that the civilization of the Pearl River Valley in the South sprang up at a later stage than that of the Yellow River and the Yangtze River Valleys, which is an unmistakable evidence of the fact that the North was the cradle of Chinese civilization. However, owing to the activities of the Mongols and Manchus in North China in the last several centuries civilization in that region had been brought to a standstill. In South China, however, the progress of civilization has met with no setback. And as the South had relations with foreign countries earlier than the North the southerners soon realized the weakness of the nation and the necessity of elevating China's international status. Racial consciousness soon gave rise to nationalism which soon developed into a political revolution which was responsible for the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty and the overthrow of the militarist regime in Peking. The National Government being the product of the Revolution its duty is to deliver the suffering masses from oppression. As the northwestern provinces are still suffering under military despotism, which is mainly responsible for the backwardness of these provinces, the National Government feels it its duty to deliver the people of the oppressed provinces from the tyrannical rule of the militarists. Hence to live up to the principles of the Kuomintang it is absolutely necessary to exterminate the rebels so that relief can be extended to the suffering masses and the lost glories of its advanced civilization can be restored.

Economically speaking, the northwestern provinces are the richest regions in the country, being in possession of the best mineral products. Shansi is a land producing wheat, beans and different kinds of cereals; Honan is the land of cotton and wheat; Shensi produces large quantities of wheat, timber, tobacco and cotton while Kansu is known for its wheat and cotton production. However, instead of giving the farmers any encouragement, the military authorities imposed exorbitant taxes on their field products and at the same time forced the farmers to plant poppies under military coersion. The farmers in the northwestern provinces are finding themselves placed between the devil and the deep sea. They are either to pay heavy taxes and convert their fields into oppoy plantaitons or they are subject to maltreatment of unspeakable description. With the wheat and cotton fields thus converted into opium plantations coupled with long drought and soldiery, famine would be the natural consequence. In the northwestern provinces there are now only two kinds of lands in sight, one is opium fields and the other is waste lands. It is alleged that in Shensi boys around the age of ten have nearly all become opium addicts. Can these boys be blamed? Unquestionably not. They are the victims of circumstances. It is the result of the maladministration of the bandit warlords. What is more the rebel armies are collecting "passage taxes" on all products exported from Kansu and Shensi. As the farmers and the merchants have already been impoverished by the heavy taxation in the provinces they can not afford to pay the high export duties. As a result trade relations between the north-

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American Trade With India

BY P. K. J. TARECON

IN THE seventies, prior to that memorable Boston Tea Party, held under the auspices of the American patriots during the days when the United States of America was known to the world at large as the British Empire in America—there was practically, in the literal sense, no such thing as American trade with India or Indian trade with America. If at all such a thing ever existed, it was rather triangular in shape and aspects with the base always turned towards the Island Empire. Even that came to a dead stop during the great crisis. For close upon a decade nothing worth while ever passed between India and America.

Fortunately for the world, and for India and America in particular, this period of suspense did not last long. As soon as the American War of Independence came to a happy close, and the treaty of Versailles signed in 1783, American vessels, for the first time in the history of India, doubling the cape of Good Hope, were to be seen one after another on the east coast of India at Pondichery, Madras, Calcutta and elsewhere. Just a year after the declaration of peace, the first American ship was sighted at Pondichery under the French flag on her way to China. Then came another ship *Hydra* from Rhode Island via Africa. It came up to Calcutta, up the river Hoogly with wines and treasures. It must be remembered that India was at that time under the famous East India Company, and not under the crown. Though peace was signed, and America entered the comity of nations under the name and style of the U. S. A. with her stars and stripes, the directors of the East India Company, which was a chip of the ocidental old block, did not qnite like the idea of entertaining the stars and stripes up the sacred river Ganges. We cannot blame the directors for this. For after all, it was just a century and a half ago—the whole thing was an eye-sore—too sudden and unexpected. And so for the first time in the history of the American trade with India, the American ship was allowed to unload her cargo under the French flag. Though such an action on the part of the East India Company was a great insult to the American flag, it must be borne in mind that the British parliament was in no way implicated in it, nor was it directly responsible for the conduct of a commercial concern like the East India Company of those days. There was no such thing as British justice and fair play among the heads and officers of the East India Company of that time. From top to bottom there was bribery and corruption almost every where. When a gentleman of the type and status of Warren Hastings, Esquire of India, was impeached by the British Parliament of high crimes and misdemeanors, you can more or less imagine the state of affairs prevailing in those dark days of Indian history. Such a practice, however was not to be continued. It ended as soon as it began. The board of directors soon came to their senses. The Americans were treated on Indian soil henceforth on a perfect footing of equality with other European powers; but not with the British, for the American ships had to pay a double pilotage and special import duty; whereas the British ships were exempted from all these.

America's Touch of Gold

No doubt these discriminations went a long way to paralyse the spirit and enthusiasm of a young, poor and inexperienced nation like the American. But it must be said in her favor that to her great pluck and courage, and also to her good luck, one by one all discriminations were removed, experience gained, and fortune favored. All that the Americans touched turned into gold. To further improve matters, towards the close of the 18th century, a commercial treaty between England and America, known as the Jay Treaty came into existence, and was formally ratified by an act of the British Parliament; by which all the discriminations against American vessels were removed and the Americans were put on a footing of equality with the Britishers. Further the treaty gave the Americans the right of direct trade with India—a right that up to then was only a gratituous licence revokable at the will and pleasure of the board of directors of the East India Company. Thus the Jay Treaty gave a new impetus to American trade with India, directly, without fear or favor.

Soon after this doubts arose, difficulties developed, and questions crept up as to the real intents and purposes of the said treaty. This was settled amicably before the Court of King's Bench in London in the case Wilson vs. Marryot. After a long deliberation, the learned judge came to a decision that the American vessels were at full liberty to load and unload whenever and whereever they liked, on their way to India. This judicial interpretation proved to be a valuable asset to the Americans, as it enabled them to replenish and enlarge their stores with various European commodities on their voyage to India. America was at that time only a poor, undeveloped, agricultural country and very few of her products were suitable for the Indian markets. According to Franklin, that eminent authority on American affairs, the wealth and population of Americans engaged in trade and manufacture represented only one-eighth of that employed in agricultural pursuits. The factory system was fast coming into existence. Strictly speaking there was not a single factory in America during those days. The first cotton factory was started in America under state aid in 1787, three years after the power loom was invented in England. So far as information goes, this enterprise proved to be a complete failure. According to an English report the American cotton goods were of coarse grade, worse quality, and higher prices than those of Manchester. Even the Manchester goods were far behind in point of excellence to the hand-made Dacca and Madras muslins. India at that time supplied the world with the finest fabrics of rare beauty and workmanship. The word "india" was synonymous with cotton and silk. It was for this, that America came all the way. It was for this, that nations of Europe fought against one another on Indian soil. Poor America, she had nothing to offer in exchange for muslins and carpets of India, all what she had was bullion in the mass, coined and uncoined. The proporation of her trade in gold and silver according to one authority was 7:1 in comparison with other goods, whereas in the case of European countries except Britain it was 2:1 in proportion; which explains clearly that the position of America was much weaker than the weakest country in Europe. Fortunately for America there were no bullion experts like Miles or Malynes to stand in the way of America's bullion export to India. There was no settled trade policy for America. Mercantalism was a dead policy at that time. Opposition or no opposition, these sort of things cannot go on forever with impunity. Soon, there was a scarcity of circulating medium in America, or in other words there was a great coin famine throughout the length and breadth of the land. This served as an eye opener. This set the Americans thinking to find out ways and means to buy up the Indian cotton goods with something other than bullion. Various devices were adopted to reduce the import of bullion to India, notwithstanding the fact that they were making a net profit of nearly 60 per cent on American gold and silver. From time immemorial Indians have a mania for gold and silver; even now India with all her poverty is the best customer for the bullion markets of the world. So, no doubt, America did a good business in bullion in the markets of India, and had to give it up simply because of the great scarcity of circulating medium at home. According to an old Indian trade report at the close of the 18th century, plots of American land were offered for sale or barter in the trading centres of India in exchange for Indian products. Neither the Indian Babu, nor the foreigner in India, ever thought much of American land as a paying proposition; there was hardly no response from the Indian side. Had it been otherwise, perhaps the question of the Asiatic Exclusion Bill would never have come into force. Now to come back to the point at issue, the American merchants having failed in their attempts to sell American lands in Indian seaports, put up another scheme which met with somewhat better success than the former—*i. e.* the purchase of American stock.

American Trade During Nopoleonic War Period

At a time like that, when America was badly pressed for money, there came the great European war of the 19th century, war between England and France. During this war, with the exception of Germany and Russia almost all the nations of Europe joined the side of the mighty Napoleon. Thus all the European trade with India fell into the hands of America. Her merchant marine increased by leaps and bounds. Within two decades her tonnage rose from 100,000 to 900,000. The American trade with India during that period was highly profitable to America because of the American neutrality. The war trade with Europe would have been still more profitable, had it not been for the fact that the Americans were not allowed to go straight to Europe without first touching the American ports. This was made compulsory according to a later interpretation of the Jay Treaty in the case of Wilson vs. Marryot. Still the profit was so high that it paid the Americans to ship Indian goods to America via Europe and back again to Europe, especially to France, which was her best customers during the war. In fact many of the American vessels

went over to America just to obtain a new set of papers. In those days the Americans did not trade for Americans but for the Europeans.

The reason for this strange procedure was the Almighty dollar, and what America was badly in need of was the Almighty dollar. Every voyage to India and back brought her a round profit of 100 per cent. The reasons are not far to seek. The main reason was her neutrality, and as a result, the reduced freight and insurance. Besides, there were other reasons; economical management, low upkeep and running expenses, strict economy in all transactions, the facility with which she bought her goods directly from Indian traders because of her knowledge of English—all these are circumstances by which and through which she made her huge profit both in the purchase and disposal of her stocks elsewhere. Unlike the others she bought all her goods direct from the Indian merchants and that at a cheaper rate, whereas her competitors, generally bought their goods through their agency houses. The result was advantageous to both parties. Many ordinary Indian merchants with a smattering knowledge of English soon became merchant princes.

But these things did not last long; these were of no avail against the general blockade declared by France and England against each other. In vain, did America hope against hope that by prohibiting her own export necessary for war purposes, she could persuade the billigerent nations to revoke their blockade against neutral commerce. With this object she embargoed her own ports and prohibited trade with Europe. She boycotted Europe by declaring non-intercourse with France, England, and their allies. The result was a considerable falling off of the trade between India and America from 1807 to 1814.

American Trade After Napoleonic Wars

In the year 1814 a formal treaty of peace was signed between England and France. Soon after the conclusion of war, the American ships were again sighted on the shores of India. Bullion was the chief export from America, and cotton was the chief export from India. Practically the main features of the trade remained unchanged. The only new feature was the percentage of bills of exchange on London in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Americans. These bills came to a big sum of two or three hundred thousand pounds a year. After the war the demand for Indian cotton goods fell off in the European and American markets. The Indian goods were superseded by goods from England and America. Though power looms came into use as early as 1784, they were strictly speaking not a success at first. It was only Horrock's improvements in 1813 that put India out of action. The real progress of the industry was brought within the range of possibility only by these improvements. During the war and after, the Americaa cotton industry underwent a considerable change. According to Lippincott, in his economic review of the U. S. A., from 1808 to 1815, the number of cotton spindles increased from 8,000 to 130,000, and in 1830 America had 1,246,000 spindles. According to the same authority the price of ordinary sheeting materials which was 40 cents per yard came down to 8 cents per yard in the year 1830. Thus we see that with the rapid progress of factory production the prices also came down. It was only natural that the American demand for Indian cotton goods came to a dead stop. On the contrary, the Americans brought with them a portion of the British goods dumped in the U. S. A. during the war. This was very humiliating to the Indians, —something like carrying coal to Newcastle. From 1820, sugar took up the place of cotton goods—which were soon replaced by indigo.

Decline of American Trade with India

In the year 1819, the American trade with India reached its high water mark; after which to the surprise of other nations, it slowly began to decline. The severe crisis in America and her industrial developments were the main reasons that contributed to this decline. She devoted her attention from foreign trade to domestic industries. She did not find it worth the candle to compete with Europeans in India. The high tariff in America was another impediment. In India too, the time-honored old handicrafts were on the decline. Her food products and raw materials were of no use to America. The demand for gunnies was not yet felt. It is only jute that has kept the Indian in touch with America. America today is her best customer for jute and gunny bags. Even this was not enough to maintain and enlarge a direct American trade with India. There was another place of supply, the jute mills of Dundee established in 1835.

Thus we see, in spite of America's industrial progress, her direct trade with India continued to be on the decline. By the close of the 19th century the additional Indian exports to America were raw hides, skins, tea, shellac, linseed oil and gunnies. According to the Indian trade report of 1885, out of 82.7 millions of Indian jute bags 22.2 millions went to America, 18.7 to Australia, 17.6 to the Straits, and 7 millions to England. Gunny cloth to the extent of 15.3 million yards were shipped to America. The Indian tea was only an occasional article for export. Prior to the recent great world war the Chinese tea held the American markets. From 1878 to 1883, the export of Indian tea came up from 17,405 to 676,207 pounds. Today the Indian tea is supreme in the markets of the world, and America is India's best customer for Indian jute as well as Indian tea.

American Oil Trade with India

With the boring of oil wells in America, the already declining American trade with India began to revive. In 1878, America exported three million gallons of oil to India, which rose to twenty millions within five years, valued at nearly Rs. 8,700.000. In 1929 the value of the American oil export came up to Rs. 9,000,000, nearly 93 percent of the total export to India. Fifty years ago, it was American kerosene that first came to the Indian markets. All Indians high and low, rich and poor looked upon it as a boon from the gods. It was to them, and even now, to a very great extent what Edison's lamp is to America and the rest of the world. American oil began to penetrate everywhere, so much so that to-day it has literally flooded the country. There is not a nook or corner of India that has not seen the products of "Socony".

Nearly a decade after the introduction of American oil in India, there came the Russian competition. The Russian Baku oil, though red and smoky, inferior in quality, was cheaper in price. For a poor country like India cheapness was the first and last consideration. Very soon, the Russian oil superseded the American, up to the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war. The Baku riot of 1905 led to a falling off in the supply of Russian oil.

No sooner had Russia been put out of count then other companies stepped in her shoes. Now there are about four important companies in the market. The present policy of the Standard Oil Compay, unlike that in the past is to closely follow the prices fixed by the other companies. The superior quallity and standard prices maintained by the Standard Oil Company regardless of her higher cost of transportation enables her to hold her own against her competitors. In view of the present disturbances in India there is a golden opportunity for "Socony" with sher unlimited resources to increase her business in the near future in India.

Apart from this activity on the part of the American oil company, before the war the American business concerns as a rule made no systematic attempts to expand their trade in India. In spite of all this, just before the world war America was third in order of importance in her trade relations with India—closely followed by Japan. And at present, she is the second, between Britain and Germany. The post war average 1927 to 1928: total trade with India—Great Britain 34.9; U. S. A., 9.9; Germany, 8.2; Japan 8.1. America would not have attained this exalted position of importance, had it not been for the untiring efforts of "Socony"; because as we have already seen the amount of her oil export comes up to 93 per cent of the whole American export for India.

Present Outlook

Though the chief items of export and import between these two countries have changed but little, the value and volume have greatly increased since the war. During the war from 1914 to 1919, according to Lloyd's register, though America increased her tonnage from 5,500,000 to 13,091,773, her trade with Europe at present is steadily on the decline; while her business with all the other countries especially Asia has been more than doubled. This change is largly due to her transformation from an agricultural to an industrial country. Now that she is in direct touch with non-European sources for the supply of raw materials, she does not depend so much on Europe as before. She has her own trade organizations in the east, for example, in places like Shanghai.

Before the war, there was practically no American importer of any high standing in India; within the last few years some of the biggest American firms have opened up branches in the important cities of India. There are indications that they are all doing considerable business at present, probably due to the feeling against the British. Improved banking and shipping facilities have materially contributed to the expansion of trade between the two countries.

American Competition with Britain

The outstanding feature of 1930 is the intensified American competition in machinery. This trifling attempt at rivalry with Britain, that has even now the lion's share should not be taken as an indication of her future inability. In the British trade with India, machinery constitutes an important element-about one-tenth of the British import. The extent of the American resources of coal and iron and the rapidity with which she expands her industries make her a factor of great potential importance in the world's market of iron and steel. So far, the American trade has touched only the fringe of the Indian machinery trade. Today, her competition is keen only in those types where low first cost is the desideratum. In higher grades Britain reigns supreme. The British machine enjoys a high reputation in the market for strength and durability. She has the best selling and technical organization in the country. As matters stand, notwithstanding the present turn of events, America has not much chance to compete with Britain in the machinery trade, with the exception of agricultural machinery. Even for that the scope is rather limited in a land of small holdings like India.

But in the automobile trade America holds the market; the size of the American home market, unimpeded by tariff barriers, has enabled her to engage in mass production on a gigantic scale, hitherto undreamed of by the other nations of the world. In rubber tyres, cinema films, electric lamps, toilet articles, patent medicines, etc., American competition is very active, but these articles only constitute about 3 to 5 per cent of the total British trade in India. It seems that America after all may turn out to be a formidable competitor of Britan not only in toilet articles and shoes, but also in the more important products as iron, steel, and cotton goods, which constitute about 50 per cent of the British trade.

In the matter of cotton goods, there is hardly any country in the world except America that has today a cotton industry comparable to that of Britain. According to the Balfour Committee Survey of Textile Industries, "In 1926 America had 32.2 per cent as against Britain's 33.3 per cent of the world's cotton looms".

As an inevitable consequence of the Indian boycott and the mass production mania on the part of the Americans, the number of American looms must be at least equal, if not greater than that of Britain. It should be remembered in this connection that America after meeting her big home demands has only a very small surplus for export; which explains the reason of America's apparent indifference in the piece goods trade with India. Now American competition specially in cheap cotton goods is keenly felt in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Therefore, in the near future it will be rather an unpleasant surprise for Britain, if America were to turn her attention to the piece goods trade in India.

The post-war position of Britain in steel and iron industries is rather weak when compared to that of America. England's pre-war supremacy in these was mainly due to the abundance of coal and iron in close proximity. Now that the coal mines are deeper, and the daily wages are dearer, England is really in a predicament. To make matters worse she has to look elsewhere for one-third of her supply of iron one, whereas the American resources in these are boundless and are daily increasing.

India Wants Cheap Metal Articles

From the beginning of the American trade with India from 1785 up to the present time, always the Indian export exceeded the American export. Hitherto, this surplus credit balance was a great benefit to Britain. A good part of this was liquidated by the shipment of American foodstuffs, and raw materials to Britain which sent her own manufacturers to India to open up further credit accounts with India. Now that America has become thoroughly industrialized she may altogether change her old-time method of indirect procedure in the matter of paying off her arrears to India. She may after all, instead of sending her shipments of foodstuffs to England, supply India with American goods. So far, Americans do not seem to understand that a poor country like India cannot afford to indulge in luxuries like electric bulbs, rubber shoes, and toilet articles. If they really knew this, they would not have spent so much money and labor in advertising these stuffs. What India wants is something more substantial, more cheap steel and iron, and less of toilet articles.

Thus we see that for close upon a century and a half of American commercial contact with India, what a tremendous progress America made in her own way to advance the interests of her own people, and how mighty little did India do for herself. Perhaps she is not in her own element. As for India, it is one of the strange ironies of fate that the land which once supplied the finest fabrics of the world to America and the west to cover up their nakedness is in turn the object of their continued attentions in matters of dress. Here again history repeats itself. The why of it is the cause of the present Indian unrest.

As Rev. Sydney Smith says, "What is the object of all Governments"? "Roast mutton and potatoes". It may be in the case of India plenty of rice and curry to keep the hairy monster quiet, and a tabernacle to keep the tabernacle of the flesh from sun and rain, and also a little bit of home-made loin cloth—one yard is enough. For this one yard, we do not wish to see the Lion and the Eagle at close quarters. Perhaps, who knows: If India is left to herself, in one of her mad fits, she may put on palm leaves, or put down her own beards and tresses, or better still play Adam and Eve. How to behave to such a sort of carriage? Echo says, "Better leave her alone".

Shanghai, October 10, 1930.

C. E. R. Agent at Shanghai is Recalled to Harbin

(From the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

Because of the allegation that he owned a motor car, gave expensive dinners and followed a general "bourgeois mode of living," N. S. Zephyroff, for several years manager of the office of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Shanghai, has been removed from his position and recalled to Harbin. Another charge against Mr. Zephyroff, according to an announcement issued by the Soviet management of the railway here today, was that he had failed to possess himself of a Soviet passport.

It was stated, however, that there was a possibility that Mr. Zephyroff might be given a subordinate position in the C. E. R. Economic Bureau in Harbin, but this report could not be substantiated.

The removal of Mr. Zephyroff from his position in Shanghai which he had occupied for several years, is apparently part of the general shake-up and readjustment of the personnel of the railway which has been ordered by the Moscow authorities. Several of the high officials in Harbin refused to obey the instructions of the Soviet Government and return to Moscow and, according to report, have gone to Japan to reside.

C. E. R. Negotiations Still Hang Fire

Wu Tse-shen, secretary to Mo Teh-hui, head of the Chinese delegation at the Sino-Russian conference in Moscow, arrived in Harbin last Friday from Moscow, his purpose being to make a report regarding the status of the conference, and also to collect some additional data which the Chinese delegation requires for its work.

Mo Teh-hui's son, who has been in Moscow, accompanied Mr. Wu as far as Chita, but remained in that city where he has been appointed a member of the staff of the Chinese Consulate.

After a few hours in Harbin where he conferred with local Chinese officials, Wu Tse-shen departed for Mukden for a conference with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and other officials of the Mukden administration, Mr. Wu stated that Mo Teh-hui had accepted the invitation of Mr. Karakhan to visit Leningrad and other Russian cities and had returned to Moscow on Oct. 23. He stated that Mo Teh-hui had sent to Nanking a number of questions pertaining to the policy which the Chinese delegation should pursue on a number of important questions and until Nanking had submitted its reply, there would be no further formal meetings.

Harbin, October 26, 1930.

Agitation Against Chinese in Mexico Grows

The state legislature of Sonora memorialized the Congress of Mexico, on October 25 asking revision of the Mexican treaty with China in order to prevent further Chinese immigration. The memorial declared that such immigration has proved prejudicial to workmen and merchants in Sonora and other Mexican states. The situation as regards Chinese in Mexico is believed to have been rendered more acute by the recent agitation in the United States to prevent Mexican workers from crossing the border northward on seasonal emigration trips. Forced to remain at home these workers have found Chinese competition increasingly irksome.

The Japan-Ization of Formosa

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Written for the Consolidated Press)

KEELUNG (North Formosa).—What should be at worst a 32 hours' trip from Shanghai to this gateway city of Japan's southernmost colony is made into a tedious journey of four days via the only transport line the Nipponese permit to operate between the two ports. Leaving Shanghai on a Friday, our vessel did not touch Keelung till Tuesday morning. A day of this was spent in Foochow, on the China coast, but for the rest it was bumpy ocean travel in the *Chosa Maru*, little more than a ferry, a matter of 2,300 gross tons of steamship.

The manner in which they have monopolized the passenger traffic (to the latter's great inconvenience) is indicative of the spirit in which Formosa has been Japanized by the Imperial Dai Nihon. One notes this at once, upon entering the hill-embraced bay of Keelung, for there is about it the same appearance that characterizes

Two Formosan beauties, a posed picture taken by a Japanese photographer.

so many ports of Japan—largely the incongruity of cheap western architectural line awkwardly outlined against a gentle emerald horizon that finds true harmony only in the slow grace of Chinese roofs.

There are other signs that one has reached Japan. Half an hour out from the pier, brass-buttoned customs' officials board our ship and courteously request my passport—and half an hour later are still examining it. Scurrying little figures dash above and below decks, searching for something or somebody or other. Japanese men, dressed in European clothes, who have been my fellow passengers, suddenly begin their mutual sayonaras. Exchanging formal grins, they press their thighs and bow—from habit and the hips. Out of the third class quarters now emerge the wives of Japanese business men who have been travelling first class.

Even before we dock it seems to me that I can sniff in the air those odors that are peculiar to ports of Nippon: of vegetables, simmering in shoya sauce; of glowing charcoal; of orange pink soap, and heavy Japanese perfume. Above all, the penetrating smell of that ubiquitous disinfectant that foreigners never forget. It is as though all Japan was scouring last year's bathtubs.

This much has happened in less than half a century, for before 1895 Formosa was part of China. Tradition, population, propinquity—these marked the island as Chinese. True, other nations, in the past, had claimed it. Many had desired it. A few, other than China, had even possessed it. But when the farce known as the Sino-Japanese War occurred toward the close of last century, there was no country that could legally dispute Japan's possession of it. Thus, as a result of a few absurd battles, ostensibly staged to maintain the "independence" of Korea, Japan acquired from China an important link in the china of her island empire.

Formosa, which includes the Pescadores and many smaller islands, is a night east from Foochow, while it is two days from Moji, the nearest port of Japan proper. The channel which separates it from the mainland of China is about 100 miles wide, and spotted with innumerable small islets, volcanic in contour. Facing the Pacific on the east, and the Philippines and Hongkong on the south and southwest, the main island is approximately 240 miles from north to south and 90 miles at its widest part, but its shape in general resembles an elm leaf. Altogether, it is only a trifle under 14,000 square miles, larger than Holland, but smaller than Switzerland.

Cause of Many Minor Wars

To most Americans, used to the broad vistas of our own plains, such an inconspicuous spot on the earth's surface may seem worthy of little attention, Yet to the European land-grabbers of three previous centuries the abundant wealth of this magnificent, mountainous island country beckoned with promise of quick fortune and opportunity for enterprise. It was the cause of many minor wars—between European nations and between oriental potentates. At one time every country in the West that had a battleship on the China coast secretly coveted it—yes, even the non-aggressive United States.

As at so many other Eastern lands, the Portuguese reached here first. To foreigners, this sub-tropical country still bears the name they gave it—"Ihla Formosa", or "Beautiful Island." But not one in a thousand of its present inhabitants has ever heard this name. To them, Japanese and natives alike, it is known as "Taiwan', a Chinese word that has been in use for centuries and means "Terraced Hills."

Shortly after the Portuguese adventurers of the sixteenth century had "discovered" the principal island, Dutch traders arrived and, after killing a few hundred of the head-hunting savages who opposed them, settled in the south and established forts at Tainan and Anping. In 1603 they had got their foothold in the Pescadores and two decades later they announced that they had taken possession of all Formosa, in the name of their king.

The fact that the Chinese had intermittently "controlled" Formosa since the early Sui Dynasty, about the seventh century A. D., did not deter the ambitious Dutchmen. They built a model city on their rocky point at Tainan and for 38 years actually furnished practically the only government on the island—despite the protests of the declining Ming rulers of China.

Much of the folk myth and legend of the natives of Taiwan centers round the time-great figure of the pirate chief, Koxinga, a Chinese adventurer who finally evicted the Dutch from Taiwan, and temporarily established a kingdom of his own. He clashed with the Spanish also, who had occupied a port in north Formosa. By 1662 he had "driven the foreigners into the sea"—a feat which his brothers on the mainland tried to emulate, without success, during the Boxer Rebellion, in 1900.

Koxinga was one of the most picturesque characters of the nineteenth century, and an adequate appreciation of his greatness has yet to be written in English. A courageous and able leader, his memory has stayed with his countrymen till this day. Shrines for him are numerous in Taiwan and throughout south China. He is especially venerated as the only Chinese who ever won a war against a European nation.

To the natives the Japanese have given the spirit of Prince Kitashirakawa to be worshipped as the patron diety of their island. Nominally most of them do homage to him in some of the elaborate shrines that have been erected at scenic spots throughout Formosa. But it is the record of Koxinga that they hold noble; and it is to his personal shrine in Tainan that they make their pilgrimages.

The sons of Tang Sing-kong (Koxinga) proved unequal to the task their father had marked out for them in his

kingdom. The gallant pirate's dynasty crashed in 1682 when the Tartars who had conquered China reached out beyond the channel and took possession of Taiwan. From then on, except for periods of brief foreign occupancy, such of the country as had evolved from barbarism and head-roasting was under the loose domination of the Manchu Son of Heaven at Peking.

In Taihoku, Formosa, as in most cities of the Orient, everybody uses the streets—bicycles, rickshas, motor cars, pedestrians. Perhaps one explanation is that there are no sidewalks. This street carries the name, "Shigara Ho Machi."

The British, the French, the Spanish, one after another made "punitive expeditions" into Formosa in reprisal for the alleged brutal murders, by the savages, of their sailors who had been shipwrecked off the island's rocky coast. Admirals, and some consular officials, of these nations, strongly recommended to their home governments that Taiwan be officially occupied. But formal proceedings were in each case deferred. Meanwhile, in the north, the Japanese grew up, built a navy, looked for conquest, and decided upon this mountainous extension of their archipelago to the south of them. Thus ended dreams of European imperialists for another "foothold" in Asia.

Rich Mineral Deposits

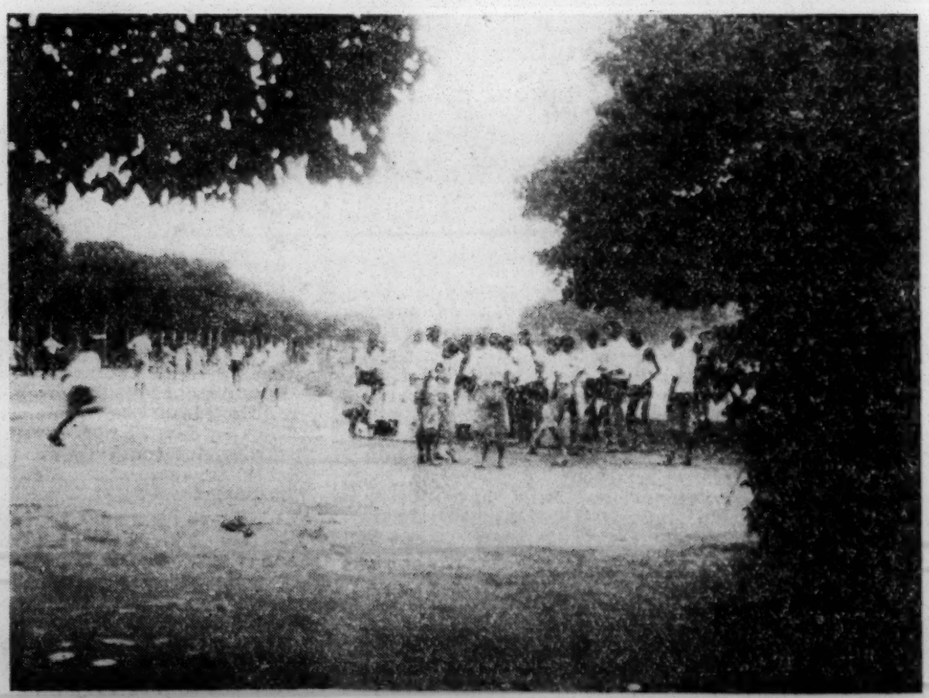
So Formosa, although for the most part still a primeval state when the Japanese arrived to "civilize" it, had already known what, for want of a better word, may be called "government," under Tartars, Mongols, Chinese, Dutch, Manchus, Spanish and British, besides supporting the independent dynasty of the romantic Messrs. Koxinga.

Rich in coal (for which the foreign fleet commanders were particularly avid), rich in mineral deposits, laden with fine untouched forests of pine and camphor wood, endowed with a soil more fertile than any found in China or Japan, blessed with a varied and salubrious climate, the "Ilha Formosa" was a lucky bag for *Kami*—that legendary watchman of the Mikado's realm. For a decade so busy removing the surface wealth of the land that they had little time for construction or improvement, the Japanese in recent years have done much to make up for the earlier exploitations. Their official guide book now boasts that the colony is "astonishingly modern", and the phrase is well chosen. Since there was no necessity here to wait for an earthquake to remove outmoded structures and machines—there being none to speak of—everything built is twentieth century, and bespeaks of "capital P progress."

In this connection the Japanese burst with pride over their harbor in the city of Keelung. On improvement work they have spent over 30,000,000 yen, until today the spacious navigating facilities are the equal of any port of similar size in the world. Along the shores run numerous docks, capable of nesting ships up to 10,000 tons, while for the larger vessels mooring buoys have been placed in the outer harbor. Cargo sheds, breakwaters, godowns, canals, bridges, steam hoists, dredges, modern cranes—all the parphernalia that thrusts out at the incoming traveller are here seen in glistening display.

It is rather a curious discovery, when one has finally struggled past the customs examiners—odd fellows, not at all impressed by one's manner of alien importance—to find so many Sino-profiled individuals running about the spacious, macadamized streets. Somehow they seem as out of place here as the million burden bearers in Europeanized Shanghai. But it is a reminder that, after all, the bulk of the island's population is still Chinese, despite the Japanese Government's vigorous efforts to emigrate its surplus millions to this oriental "land of opportunity."

The population of Keelung is said to be 60,000. Of these about 45,000 are Chinese—or, if you like, Formosans—the rest being imported colonizers and business men from the homeland, Nippon. Throughout Formosa the population shows an even larger percentage of Chinese, the figures being roughly 4,000,000 of the latter as against some 200,000 Japanese and about 120,000 surviving members of aboriginal tribes. Although the government has exerted itself to suppress the use of birth control methods among its own subjects in Taiwan, it is asserted that the Chinese continue to be more fecund. Further increased by constant immigration from the mainland, their number steadily grows more rapidly than that of their colonial rulers.



Chinese boys in a Japanese school in Formosa, who are being trained to become useful Shinto-worshipping Japanese subjects.

Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
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Y
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Were it not for the Chinese, one would ponder the absurd width of the streets in Keelung. Even *they* do not seem to jusitfy these extraordinary thoroughfares—and it is a wide street that does not seem crowded with a dozen Chinese abroad. These spacious avenues measure 150, some of them 200 feet across. Perhaps this extravagant use of pavement is explained by the fact that there are few sidewalks, an item which the burghers apparently thought unnecessary.

Seemingly unaware of the humor of their position, squat little slant-eyed policemen stand at intersections to direct the traffic that makes its appearance, moving at a leisurely pace, and in sparsity so pronounced that one wonders if it would really matter whether it used one side of the street or the other. But, Keelung is the chief port of the island. It must have its traffic policemen. It needs also have its *geisha*, whom I observed pigeon-toeing it up the center of the street. And fortunately—for I had no breakfast—it needs have its *chaya*.

Into one of these establishments I strolled, the only white foreigner in Keelung (there are but 53 on the whole island), and ordered a meal in Japanese vulgate which I cultivated in Shanghai. To my amazement, I was answered in English. Well, sort of English.

"Scramberred yeggs? Cah-hee? Buttu tostu?" queried a little maid enrobed in a purple and gold kimono, She giggled, amused at my surprise, and secretly as delighted as any Nipponese professor to display her knowledge of "Ingirishu."

When I asked her about it, she explained:

"*Ano, ne, mae watakushi wa Shanghai shigoto arimasu*", enjoying the sensation of talking to a foreigner in pidgin-Japanese, after having suffered so often in pidgin-English herself. "My wuk Shanghai *sukiyaki* place before. My know prenty American pipple. My arrasame sink you berong American man. *So-deska?*"

I confessed her divining powers were correct. Before she shuffled off on her cork-soled *zori* to confer with the cook regarding my breakfast, she made a brief bow, and remarked, so quickly, so ludicrously that I was still laughing when the eggs arrived:

"My savvez! My berong prenty speak Ingirish! My okayi Have got Shanghai Ingirish baby-san have got husband too!"

While I was masticating the Scramberred Yeggs, a middle-aged gentleman, clothed in spotless black serge, entered the *cha-ya* and seated himself beside me, after nearly touching the floor with his close-cropped head while executing an elaborate bow. My worst suspicions were confirmed. He announced that he was the porter from the Taihoku Hotel, and that he was at my service. I had successfully eluded all porters after escaping from the ship, but this one, I knew at once, would be relentless. I gave in without a murmur.

The Man Who Sat on His Trousers

He excused himself, and left. Five minutes later he returned with a railway ticket to Taihoku, capital of Formosa. Whether I liked it or not, I was on my way. These hotel porters, particularly the English-speaking ones, have a manner of handling travellers in Japan, or in Japanese possessions. Eventually everyone succumbs, and I have known foreigners to become so dependent upon them that, unless one puts in his appearance at a station platform, they are practically helpless I permitted this fellow to dispose of my luggage, knowing perfectly well that, now he had control of me, I should probably never lose sight of him till I sailed out of Keelung for other ports—leaving behind with him five yen that might have been more happily used elsewhere.

While I waited here for the train to arrive, a Japanese gentleman, dressed in European woolen suit, arrived in a perspiring state. He called upon all the *jochu-san* at once, and they came running, clicking their *geta* across the cement floor—for this was a modern *cha-ya*; none of your old-fashioned *tatami* mats here. Ordering all of the Tokyo-made electric fans to be concentrated on him, he requested a bottle of beer.

After a few moments, both the beer and the fan having failed to bring down his temperature, this man removed his coat, folded it neatly, and sat on it. This not sufficing, he next took off his shirt, and revealed some vermillion underwear, longsleeved. He soon had off his trousers, which he also folded neatly and sat upon. Only when he was stripped to his one-piece underwear did the man seem to approach comfort. He called for another bottle of *Asahi biiru*, and appeared to notice me for the first time. But he didn't put on his trousers. He simply sat on them, staring out at the street, and absorbing beer and electrically agitated air.

I decided that Keelung, despite its 30 million yen harbor, was not so terrifically sophisticated after all. Perhaps there ought to be only a small "p" in that progress mentioned above.

For verily, even on the hottest and dustiest days in Tokio, one does not see many gentlemen running about in their drawers nowadays. It's really not being done any more.

But my train had come. There was the porter, bowing, making urgent suggestions. Reluctantly, I left for the capital. And so I shall always be curious to know whether that Japanese put on his trousers before he departed from the tea house, or whether, in the formerly approved Tokio fashion, he carried them home under his arm.

October 2, 1930.

British Economic Mission Arrives in Far East

The British Economic Mission to the Far East arrived in Shanghai October 25 by the P. & O., s. s. *Macedonia* on its way to Japan. The Mission is due to return to Shanghai on November 30 and plans to remain in China for approximately two months.

The Mission, at the head of which is Sir Ernest Thompson, was welcomed in Shanghai by a committee consisting of E. M. B. Ingram, Counsellor of the British Legation as the representative of the British Minister; E. G. Jamieson, Commercial Counsellor to the British Legation; A. P. Blunt, Superintending British Consul at Shanghai: R. Calder Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce; and J. L. Hunter, local agent of Morreas Spiegelberg & Thompson, Ltd.

The objects of the Mission in the Far East were succinctly stated by Sir Ernest Thompson in an interview which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* on the eve of the Mission's departure from London (reprinted in *The Review* October 25). All information gained during the Mission's stay in this country and Japan will be used to supplement that submitted by the Department of Overseas Trade.

In addition to Sir Ernest Thompson, whose interests are represented in Shanghai by J. L. Hunter, 25 Jinkee Road, the Mission is made up as follows:—Sir Thomas Allen, director of the Co-operative Wholesale Socy, and chairman of the Co-operative Insurance Socy.; Mr. James Bell, secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' Assn, and of the Oldham Weavers' Assn and vice-president of the Amalgamated Weavers' Assn.; W. A. Crowther, of Messrs. W. & E. Crowther, Ltd., Slaithwaite; Lt.-Col. Reginald Morcom, of Messrs. Bellies & Morcom, former chairman of the Council of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Assn. and vice-president of the Federation of British Industries; and Louis Beale, Special Commissioner to the Overseas Trade Development Council.

The Secretary to the Mission is T. St. Quintin Hill, and the Assistant Secretary, A. Barnes.

Attached to the Mission is a special Cotton Sub-Mission which, in addition to Sir Ernest Thompson and James Bell, is constituted as follows:—

F. W. Birchenough president of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, and Secretary of the Oldham Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners' Association; E. Duxbury, vice-president of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, Gen. Secretary of the General Union of Association of Loom Overlookers, and President Northern Counties Textile Federation; J. L. Edmondson, secretary of the Federation of Calico Printers, Chairman of the Exhibition Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee (Education and Industry) of the British Cotton Industry Research Association; George Green, chairman, Padiham Manufacturers' Association and managing director of Messrs. George Green and Co. (Padiham), Ltd; Arthur Reiss, managing director of Reiss Brothers (1923) Ltd.; Joseph Wild, president of the Wigan and District Cotton Employers' Association, member of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and director of the following companies: Carlton Spinning Co., Ltd., Empress Spinning Co., Ltd., May Mill Spinning Co., Ltd., and Belgrave Spinning Co., Ltd.

The Secretary to the Sub-Mission is N. A. Guttery.

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Nanking Asked to Help Silk Industry—But How Should Money Be Used?

BY T. S. MIAO (繆秉秀)

THE general economic depression which is being experienced throughout the world affects China in her silk industry more seriously than any other branch of her basic industries. China is the second largest producer of raw silk, which constitutes one-quarter of her total exports and contributes considerably to her balance of trade. The depression in her raw silk industry, therefore, brings about a situation that is critical from the standpoint of the economic welfare of the country.

The general world economic depression seems to be one of the chief reasons for the slump. The curtailed demand for silk fabrics everywhere in the world caused by this general depression has in turn been a contributing factor. Along with this there has been a tremendous overproduction of raw silk in Japan.

Cocoon Crops

An analysis of the conditions prevailing in the industry of this country would first necessitate an investigation of this year's cocoon crops. Cocoons represent approximately 75% of the cost of raw silk production. If cocoons are high in price it follows that the finished product will be affected similarly. The Spring and Autumn cocoon crops supply the main source of raw material for the raw silk producers. It is roughly estimated that to keep the 180 filatures in Kiangsu and Chekiang active throughout the year these two provinces have to supply approximately five hundred thousand piculs of cocoons, while the production this year was only about one hundred and ten thousand piculs and two hundred and fifty thousand piculs in Kiangsu and Chekiang respectively, falling short of about one hundred and forty thousand piculs. It is estimated that the production this year was about 40% below that of the previous year and that the quality and the yield from the cocoons were exceptionally poor. Fear existed among the filature operators during the Spring that on account of insufficient supply they could not keep the filatures in operation throughout the year. However, they entertained the hope that the deficit of cocoons during the Spring could be easily made up by the Autumn crop. An inquiry into the number of Autumn egg-sheets available at that time revealed that there would be an abundant supply of cocoons, sufficient to off-set the previous shortage and low yield.

Nevertheless, their expectation did not come into existence. In Kiangsu there were approximately 16,000 piculs, which was a marked improvement over the previous year. In Chekiang there was only 15,000 piculs. In the light of these figures it was obvious that there was yet a deficit of over one hundred thousand piculs.

Price Fluctuations

The outstanding feature in the world silk market has been the steady drop in values from the early part of the year until the present time when silk is selling at the lowest prices since the world war.

The Japanese Government, seeing the possible drop in prices of raw silk on account of over-production, enforced the Raw Silk Indemnity Law in an attempt to help the situation. As a result 100,000 bales were purchased by the Government and placed in storage. This temporarily served to hold prices firm but unfortunately turned the buyers to China and Europe where prices were more attractive. The over-production plus the lack of deman dresulted in a sudden drop in the prices of Japanese silk, which eventually has affected all other primary markets.

The situation in China was that in May, the beginning of the new season, the best B grade silk was sold at 1200 taels per bale, in June at 1140, and the month terminated with quotations at 1120 taels. In July prices continued to decline to 1100 until the end of the month when they fell off to 1080. Toward the middle of September with the crash in the Yokohama and Kobe markets, a fatal blow was experienced in the Shanghai market, as the prices suddenly dropped to 1000 and later to 980 taels. The present month witnessed a further drop of about one hundred taels and to-day the best B grade is quoted in the neighborhood of 880 taels. It must be borne in mind that since August most business has been done to cover short sales. The extent of actual transactions has been confined to local markets and prices quoted are more or less nominal.

Closing of Filatures

In understanding the critical situation of the raw silk industry one must also acquaint himself with the customs and trade practices pertaining to the selling of raw silk here in this market. It is customary for the filatures to contract for future sales two or three months ahead or in the case of the best known chops even half a year in advance. Before the new season opened in May a number of the filatures entered into contracts dating far ahead into the months of July, August, September and October, and in a few exceptional cases, contracts were made even for November and December deliveries. It follows, therefore, that even though no appreciable amount of business has been done with Lyon and New York markets since August, the bulk of the reeling units were maintained in full operation for the months of August and September. Shortly after the first of October, a majority of silk filatures suspended operations, thus throwing out of employment a large force of industrial labor. According to a recent survey made by the Raw Silk Testing Department of the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, 60 of the 106 filatures in Shanghai were closed, and in Wusih, of the total of 48 reeling plants 15 suspended operation. While these figures were ascertained in the early part of the month, each day records additional plants closing down so that in the very near future, unless the market reacts favorably, the remaining filatures will have to suspend work. It might be of interest to state that the filatures now in operation may be divided into two types: first, those which have considerable money tied up in cocoons and are obliged to operate in order to convert their cocoon stock into raw silk. In this case, as soon as the silk has been reeled, it will probably be used as security against loans, thus enabling the filatures to realize the funds invested to meet other debts. Second, filatures with sufficient capital to speculate in reeling, continue operating in the hope that the market will soon improve.

Financial Loss

According to an estimate made by close observers of the situation in Japan, there has been a price shrinkage since the last summer, amounting to a loss of 80,000,000 yen. Part of this loss is on the 100,000 bales which were withdrawn from the market under the Japanese Indemnity Law. Should the Japanese filatures sell the silk that they are holding and the Government dispose of the 100,000 bales under bond at prices equivalent to to-day's quotations, it is estimated that there will be a loss of 30,000,000 yen on the part of the Government and a remaining 50,000,000 yen, which must be sustained by the filatures.

Here in China there has also been a heavy loss, but nowhere near that being experienced in Japan. It is roughly estimated that should the filatures in Kiangsu and Chekiang sell all the 12,000 bales of silk held in storage in Shanghai at the current market prices, they would have to lose in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 including what they have lost on the silk already sold. It is clear that this loss will have to be borne by the filature operators themselves even if the relief measures now under consideration could be successfully carried out.

Solution Sought

For the past month there has been some talk among the filature merchants regarding Government aid in the form of Indemnity Fund. As an outcome of this discussion, representatives from the Wusih Steam Filature Associations and the Chekiang Filature Associations met with Shanghai filature delegates and officially discussed the problem of Government assistance. Several meetings were held and it was decided that a petition should be filed with the Government requesting the issue of debentures in the amount of $10,000,000. How this fund should be raised, distributed and returned, remains to be solved.

As we have mentioned above, the factors bringing about the depression of the China raw silk industry are not entirely domestic but also world-wide in nature. China is one of the raw silk producing countries affected by the wave of adversity. Her reeling industry like others is in great financial distress and an Indemnity Fund would probably tide the filature operators over their temporary financial difficulties. But the question arises, what

will be the result should the Government decide to sanction the scheme at this time?—in view of the fact that after the filatures obtain financial assistance from the Government it would be very natural for them to resume work. With regard to the reopening of silk filatures the points for consideration are as follows: (1) To resume operation means adding to the surplus of silk already in the market and creating an overproduction similar to the situation in Japan. (2) If the prices continue as they are to-day it is doubtful whether the filatures would be able to get a sufficient return to cover the cost of cocoons. (3) There is no question that eventually Japan will have to dispose of the 100,000 bales in storage and only until this is done can any possibility of improvement in market conditions be expected.

While Government assistance seems necessary it should be directed toward the improvement of sericulture, production and distribution. The essential requirements are: first, a committee composed of financiers, silk experts, filature representatives and Government officials, and Second, a fund advanced by the banks with the Government as the guarantor. A part of this fund should be entrusted to the committee for carrying on the work of improvement, and the other part should be to help the filatures that are in danger of bankruptcy.

In concluding it is important to emphasize once more that every precaution should be taken to prevent any catastrophies that may arise in the future. Overproduction at present is menacing every raw silk producing country in the world. China is suffering in proportion to other countries.

The present situation should challenge careful thought on the part of our experts and filature operators. The silk industry in China has always been in an unstable state. Scientific improvement is greatly needed in all three phases of the industry—namely sericulture, production and distribution. Improvement work of this nature is a complicated problem, and it is impossible for any one or two individuals alone to carry it out satisfactorily. The responsibility should therefore be invested in a governing committee made up of members as suggested above who are capable and farsighted to devise ways and means of expanding, improving and protecting our silk industry.

Shanghai, October 24, 1930.

Bombay Police Injure Hundreds in Lathi Charge

Sen Gupta, the acting President of the Indian Congress, was arrested at Amritsar, October 26, while addressing a meeting of thousands of Indians at Jallianwala Bagh. Armed police were present while the meeting was taking place.

At Bombay thirty-five men and twenty-two women were arrested, 235 were injured, 155 so seriously that they had to be taken to hospital, during "lathi" charges made by the police to enforce the ban placed by the authorities on a much-heralded ceremony of saluting the National flag by Congress volunteers on the Esplanade, a part of the Bombay Maidan.

This ceremony was to have been carried out under auspices of the War Council of the Indian Congress, which was recently declared an illegal organization. The police put a cordon round the women demonstrators, thus separating them from the rest of the demonstrators, before arresting them.

Allegation that Ireland Supplied Rifles to China is Denied

Allegations of gun-running transactions between Ireland and China figured in a London Court October 23 in an action brought by William Rowntree Horend, of Newry, County Down, against the National Provincial Bank. Mr. Horend claimed damages for breach of contract. The bank, Mr. Horend alleged, engaged him to carry out gun-running from Ulster to China on behalf of their customers. The jury found that Mr. Horend had not established the existence of a contract, and judgment accordingly was entered for the bank with costs.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons of Northern Ireland in regard to these rifles, the Minister for Home Affairs, Sir R. Dawson Bates said the suggestion that arms had been purchased at Belfast and shipped to China was erroneous. Mr. Bates assured the House that no such transaction as that suggested in the Court action had occurred or could possibly occur.

China as a Democracy—Fears and Hopes

BY S. Y. LIVINGSTON HU.

DEMOCRACY, as such, inevitably presents a situation of perpetual interest to the students of government in China and elsewhere—the allocation of the proper place and the imputation of proper weight upon the form of government and upon the effective functioning of the same for different peoples of different places at different times—the failure of which would mean the eventual down-fall of nations and the ruination of modern civilization.

Evidently, China's aspiration and experience of democracy, in the latest sense of the word, have been in a way over-ambitious and unsuccessful and are therefore worthy of study by the students of government. Democracy in its process of making inevitably has to face some insurmountable difficulties. For sociological, geographical and economic reasons China has, since time immemorial, a very thorough-going democratic form of local government. Sociologically, China has a tribalistic conception of state. The family is the basic unit of our social and national make-up. Family tightness transcends national cohesiveness in all respects. It has been universally agreed among social and political scientists that in any nation in which the family tie is strong the national bond must be loose, and vice versa. Japan is an exception. In China, on account of such natural barriers as mountains and rivers and owing to lack of adequate transportation facilities there has been practically no interprovincial communications, thus causing a diversification of the spoken language and incidentally a difference in thought and in action. Economically, each province is self-sufficient and manifestly there is no need of any inter-provincial trade and commerce. It was John Stuart Mill's conviction that one of the strongest hindrances to improvement and progress, up to a rather advanced stage, is an inveterate spirit of locality.

Popular illiteracy is a frightful enemy to China's determined will for a democracy. In the past, primary and elementary education was mostly administered by families and private organizations. The provincial and the national governments only took care of the advanced education as a means of selecting qualified civil service candidates through competitive examinations. So the public school system was thus neglected and education became a grace of the privileged few instead of being a staple commodity available to all. Confucius says: "Ignorance is the night of the mind, but a night without moon or star."

Native and Foreign Impediments—Intellectual and Physical

Since the founding of the Chinese Republic there has been constant and continual friction between the new order of thought and the old in regard to political, educational and religious matters in general. Politically, there are tendencies towards democracy, monarchy, militarism and Bolshevism in the Chinese political world today. Each has its own ground for claiming the rulership and the result is constant and everlasting warfare. The young politician claims to be scientific while the conservative contends to be empirical. The young generation justifies itself by saying that the conservative has already had its chance and failed to make good, while the conservative feels that the youthful political upstart is like a beetle which mistakes energy for efficiency and has a larger noise-making capacity than a good sense of direction. Personally I have the conviction that whoever reigns ought to be able to deliver the goods. and my sympathies are always and invariably with the fittest not because I am an advocate of the evolutionary theory and practice of life but just because I love to deal with the irreducible facts of the day in a truthful way. To a great extent the mass of mankind is getting more and more engaged in combat, aggression, conquest, and remorseless competition. This is a fact obvious to every intelligent person with a clean and honest conscience plus a clear head. This conflict between the new order of political thought and the old can be satisfactorily pacified not by argument, but by action; for "action always speaks louder than words."

The same conflict appears in the Chinese educational world today, and hence the Renaissance Movement in literature and the agitations against the missionary educational system. This literary movement has been primarily intended to simplify and to universalize our spoken language and incidentally to readjust our traditional philosophy of life—personal and national—in accordance with the trend of thought of the world. It sounds like an appreciation of the western civilization and a depreciation

of our own civilization at the same time, but actually it is a makeshift for the sake of expediency and as a severe test of the durability of both civilizations. Essentially, the anti-missionary-education movement aims at reformation and revision of the educational policy and administration of the mission schools, the number of which is quite considerable at the present time when China is in dire need of properly equipped citizens as her basis of democracy. Missionary education, on account of its being over-religious and corrective in principle and practice, has been enhancing the fatalistic, pacifistic and nonresistent attitude of our teeming youth which murders individual initiative, personal independence of thought and of action and which incidentally paralyses the total progress of the nation.

Foreign interferences with our tariff autonomy, free ports, extraterritoriality and real and apparent concessions for foreign commercial, trading and missionary interests in China constitute the barriers which are the tangible results of our military and naval unpreparedness, and these have been the underlying and actual causes of our diplomatic defeats in the hands of the aggressor nations and hence our gradual and continual loss of territory and prestige as a nation in the modern sense of the word. These foreign impediments also have been the official sources of trouble—national and international—in China and concerning China, thus making China the sole victim, the goat and the prodigal son and therebyjustifying the fault-finding Modern Powers in punishing and condemning China in the name of God and of man. To the superficial minds political China seems to be the greatest puzzle of all ages but in my humble judgment any human with the least common sense and with some knowledge of the political and diplomatic history of China would know that the present political status of China is the net result of native and foreign political and economic influences, ancient in origin and mixed in effect, and that there is such a situation as difference in types of civilization—the western civilization tends towards one thing and the Asiatic civilization the other. Truthfully speaking, there will be no domestic peace and unity in China and no hope for world peace unless such barriers are removed.

Spiritual and Material Hopes

I shall enumerate in brief a few of the spiritual and material hopes of China for a democracy. China's efforts toward that direction have been intelligently safeguarded by her natural disposition and her moral conviction that she will make a rational fight for democracy at any cost. Chinese people as a whole do not have those two dispositions, the desire to exercise power over others and the disinclination to have power exercised over themselves which, in the opinion of John Stuart Mill, were the two tendencies rendering a people unfit for democracy or at least disabling them from reaping the full benefit of it. China had a structural change and she is now trying hard to tune up her national mind in order that she can transmit this local democracy into the nation. "Familiarity is a great help; but much dwelling on an idea will make it familiar, even when strange at first." To kindle a desire for democracy is a necessary part of the needed preparation. I am confident that my country, and my people have those moral, intellectual and active capacities required for democracy and that they also have that iron will to persist until the work is done.

China realizes to the full that she has over-practised certain virtues which have incited her to do some creative and realistic thinking plus self-help instead of right feeling plus dependence on fate. "Dirt is only matter misplaced" said an old scientist. The philosophers have long realized that the vices are only virtues carried too far or not enough. The time has come when China no longer finds wisdom in the serene practice of patience, passive resistance, modesty, pacifism, over-cautiousness and the ultra type of diplomacy. Too many of any of these habits of mind will bring dangers and disasters almost as surely as too few of them.

Since 1917 there has come into existence a powerful movement—the Literary Revolution or the Renaissance—a revival and rebirth of the spirit of criticism and research which animated the works of the Han Hsieh scholars of the past, three centuries on the one hand; and on the other hand it is a nation-wide evangelism attacking the age-long and the universal acceptance of stereotyped dogmas and forms of thought and of action which nearly spelled a death blow upon the political and literary life of China.

China's material hopes for a democracy are evident and many, the most striking ones of which are the large and intelligent and industrious population; an extending and expansive territory with tillable soil and with an inexhaustible supply of minerals of all kinds, latent and operative; a large number of rivers, waterways and harbors and other natural facilities for native and foreign trades; an ever-increasing number of railroads, of manufacturing and merchandising industries; and lastly and the most important hope of all, a steady and fast improvement and rise in the standard of living in China both in food materials and in housing accommodations and other conditions. My wish is that China be industrialized and that she be at the same time exempt from the evils and curses of this so-called "Twentieth Century Industrialized Civilization." Whenever China eliminates the economic causes of war the world can be made safe for democracy and the ideals of permanent peace and human brotherhood will be within sight.

I have thus far shown that democracy, as an effective form of government in time of peace as well as in time of war, has been undergoing a very severe test of the time but I agree with Mark Twain when he said that "citizenship is what makes a republic. A little citizenship ought to be taught in the nursery. Monarchies can get along without it but what keeps a republic on its legs is good citizenship." I have so strong a conviction that the destinies and the continuing success of popular government depend upon a sound preparatory training of the citizen, which in turn is contingent upon two powerful means of producing adequate citizenship to meet the highly exacting demands of modern democracy, namely, the school and the press.

True education is no mere analysis of things but is rather as Ruskin has so finely said, "a grand essay of the human soul." "The finest scholarship is but a single grace of the man." Every good school in the country ought to be able to turn out efficient citizens of the twentieth century democracy who must be rational in a positive and constructive sense. A lover of justice, a hater of wrong, he must be also a disciple of wisdom. He is virile, a personal force, an organism overflowing with splendid power, alert and fearless, able to carry to perfect fulfilment any undertaking to which he may put his hand. Be not satisfied with those achievements of the nation that have passed into history. Do not forget the past, but live and work for the future. Aristotle in his book of political wisdom, "The Politics" stated explicitly his suggestions of educational means to insure the improvement of democracies through the discipline of the mind and the inner transformation of the soul of the individual citizen. So long as there is no detectable flatness at the bottom of the constituency in a democracy there is no fear about its future.

"For the highest interests of democracy and of its continuing success it should be the duty of all democracies and their individual citizens to form the truest opinions they can; to form them carefully, and never impose upon others unless they are quite sure of being right; for truth, in the great practical concerns of life, is so much a question of the reconciling and combining of opposites, that very few have minds sufficiently capacious and impartial to make the adjustment with an approach to correctness, and it has to be made by the rough process of a struggle between combatants fighting under hostile banners, and for it is not too much to require that what the wisest of mankind, those who are best entitled to trust their own judgment, find it necessary to warrant their relying on it, should be submitted to by that miscellaneous collection of a few wise and many foolish individuals, called the public." The "liberty of press" is one of the securities against corrupt and tyrannical government provided that it is capable of rectifying the popular mistakes by discussion and experience, thus crystallizing public opinions and crude facts into ultimate truth. The pen has always proved itself mightier than the sword and will be more so as a supreme agency for cultivating, fostering and moulding sound public opinions for the maintenance and growth of democracy, in years to come.

All of which seems to show that black is not white, water does not run uphill, evolution does not go backward, the wisdom of the ages has not been bought in vain, the laws of nature have not been reversed or suspended, autocracy is still the foe of mankind, democracy is the way to progress, a flexible democracy readjustible under tense and peculiar circumstances which must have a future with undreamed of splendor and glory. "No government demands so much from the citizen as democracy, none gives so much back. Any free people that has responded to the call of duty and come out of a terrible ordeal unshaken in courage, undimmed in vision, with its vital force still fresh and strong, need not fear to face the future of democracy," says Viscount James Bryce. So I have every sensible reason to implicitly believe in the future of democracy and in the future of the National Government of China, as a democracy and as a nation in the latest sense of the word.

Nanking, October 23, 1930.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Nanking Broadcasting Station

The National Government announced on Oct. 29 the receipt of radio broadcasting equipment costing G.$210,000 from the United States for early installation in the new National Broadcasting Station in Nanking.

Public Health in Peiping

Dr. J. Heng-liu, Minister of Health of the National Government, departed from Nanking on Oct. 28 for Peiping where he will assist in the reorganization of various public health organizations in North China.

Ten-Hour Day for Nanking Arsenal

The Nanking arsenal, according to a report on Oct. 25, has resumed a ten-hour day work schedule since the conclusion of the recent civil warfare. During the period of the war the working schedule was on the basis of a sixteen-hour day.

Central Industrial Laboratory

The Proposed Central Industrial Research Laboratory, shortly to be established in Nanking by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, will have two departments, one for chemical analysis and the other for engineering tests, according to an announcement on Oct. 24.

Selection of Judicial Officials

The Judicial and Examination Yuans announced on Oct. 27 that plans had been completed for the holding of examinations early in January in all parts of the country for the selection of judicial officials. All qualified lawyers will be eligible for taking the examinations.

6,900 Opium Addicts Sentenced During Year

The Ministry of Judicial Administration on Oct. 28 announced that during the preceding twelve months, 5,373 opium cases were tried in the Chinese courts resulting in the conviction of 6,928 peresons. Fines collected amounted to $264,146 while those arrested or imprisoned reached a total of 6,900.

New National Calendar

The Ministries of Education and Interior have mailed out copies of the new National Calendar for 1931 to provincial and municipal governments throughout the country. The new calendar contains detailed lists of revolutionary anniversaries as well as the text of the new district government law.

Repairing Kwangtung Dikes

A report from Canton on Oct. 26 stated that work had been started on the repair of embankments along the East, West and North Rivers, the chief waterways of the province. The Kwangtung River Conservancy Board also announced that funds have been raised for dredging the chief waterways, particularly the West River.

Fengtien Airplanes at Peiping

The entire 4th Fengtien aviation squadron, consisting of 36 military and scouting planes, has been transferred from Mukden to Peiping according to a report by the *Kuo Min* service on Oct. 24. The planes will be stationed at the Nanyuan aviation field at Peiping and will constitute a part of the Fengtien garrison in North China.

Registration of River Boats

The Shanghai District Bureau of Reconstruction has announced the enforcement of a set of regulations designed for the purpose of improving river navigation and protecting the safety of passengers. The regulations provide for the immediate registration with the Bureau of all vessels plying on the inland waterways of the Shanghai district.

New Hydroplane on Hankow Line

The China National Aviation Corporation announced on Oct. 24 that a new hydroplane, which has been christened the *Chungking*, which arrived from the United States recently, had been placed in service on the Shanghai-Hankow route, carrying mail and passengers. The company is now operating six planes on this route, all amphibians.

New Manchurian Paper Mill

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian political administration at Mukden, announced on Oct. 24 that plans had been made for the early establishment of a paper-mill at the town of Huatien, in southern Kirin province on the lower Sungari river. The plan calls for the utilization of power supplied by the Sungari water-falls at Hautien.

Siamese Prince in Peiping

Prince Burachatra, Minister of Communications and Commerce of Siam, who spent considerable time investigating conditions in the Shanghai district, arrived in Tientsin on Oct. 22 and after some time there and in Peiping will proceed to Manchuria, following which he will proceed to Japan. He is traveling as the guest of the National Government.

Gunboat "Yat-Sen" To Be Launched on Nov. 12

The Chinese gunboat "*Yat-Sen*" which has been under construction at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for the past year, will be launched on Nov. 12, the birthday of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The boat will be christened by Mrs. Kung Hsiang-hsi, wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the National Government.

Committee on District Autonomy

The Ministry of Interior at Nanking has announced the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of speeding up the establishment of the District Autonomy System throughout the country. The committee is composed of Wang Kuei-yi (chairman), Liu Sze-shun, Chao Shu, Liu Fu, Yen Tsou-wen, Kao Yung, Kiang Wen-yu, and Ku Shu-sung.

Purchasing Power of Far East

A dispatch from London on Oct. 23 by the A. R. I. P. news service (Asiatic-Radio-Indo-Pacific), quoted the London *Daily Mail* as stating that certain "interested circles" were trying to work out a plan for cooperation between the United States, Great Britain and France, whereby the purchasing capacity of Far Eastern countries using silver currencies, could be increased.

Shanghai Power Company Issues 120,000 Preferred Shares

The Shanghai Power Company, operators of the electric light and power service in the Shanghai International Settlement, on Oct. 25 announced the early issuance of 120,000 shares of new 6 preferred stock, the issue price being fixed at 100, which makes the total value equivalent to 12,000,000. The new issue will be disposed of locally.

To Attempt Flight from Canton to South Seas

Col. Wang Kwony-yu, director of the Canton Aviation Department, has announced plans for a long-distance flight from Canton to the South Seas. A plane capable of 10 hours sustained flight will be used for the attempt. The purpose of the flight is to cultivate goodwill among overseas Chinese residing in French Indo-China and the South Sea area.

Nanking Takes Over Shanghai Labor University

The Shanghai Labor University, cause of frequent controversy due to allegations of radicalism, is now to be taken over by the Ministry of Education of the National Government, according to a report from Nanking on Oct. 22, the report stating that a committee which had investigated the institution, had made such a recommendation.

Northern Chinese to Buy 100 Trucks From America

The U. S. Department of Commerce recently announced that as a result of a loss by northern Chinese forces of 200 motor cars in the retreat from Tsinan, 100 American trucks have been ordered by the northern military command, 60 trucks to be delivered from Tientsin stocks and others ordered from an American factory in Japan.

Early Reopening of Canton-Hankow Railway

The repairing of the bridge across the Yellow river north of Chengchow, Honan, practically has been completed according to a statement of the Ministry of Railways on Oct. 28. Through traffic between Hankow and Peiping will be resumed by the middle of November, according to the report, which stated that through traffic both north and south of the Yellow river already had been resumed.

Canadian Trade Mission in Japan

The Canadian Trade Mission consisting of 36 business and financial leaders from various parts of Canada arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 27 and proceeded at once to Tokyo where they will begin their investigation of economic conditions in Japan. The party is scheduled to spend three weeks in Japan conferring with Japanese trade organizations and industrial leaders, following which they will come to China.

No Foreign Language on Stamps or Coins

The National State Council issued an order to the Executive Yuan on Oct. 24 to the effect that in future no foreign languages should appear on any Chinese postage stamps, revenue stamps, currency notes or coins. At the present time practically all Chinese coins, notes and stamps contain inscriptions indicating the value, printed in English as well as Chinese characters.

Rationalization in Chekiang

Dr. Cheng Chen-chun, director of provincial reconstruction in Chekiang province, has announced plans for the early organization of a special institute in Chekiang province which will make a special study of the problem of rationalizing of the industries of the province. Dr. Cheng, who recently returned from a trip of investigation in Europe, has published a book on the "Rationalization of Industry."

Japanese Military Maneuvers

China will send nine representatives to observe the Japanese winter military maneuvers, according to a report from Nanking on Oct. 22, The Central Government's delegates include General Chien Ta-chun and Chen Cheng (representing the Ministry of War), Messrs. Pan Ching (Aviation Department), Chao Yi-huan (Arsenal Department) and Li Kuo-liang (Inspectorate General of Military Training). The party will sail for Tokyo early next month.

Conference on National Defense

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration has submitted a proposal to the Nanking State Council urging the calling of a National Defense Conference. As a result of the petition, Gen. Chu Pei-teh, Chief-of-Staff o the Government has prepared a tentative program which will be submitted to the Government for early consideration, it being pointed out that National defense constitutes an imperative need of the country.

Shanghai Lumber Yards

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai has announced the establishment of a municipal area in the Lunghaakong area which will be used as a lumber-yard by Chinese firms now using the Bund section of the Nantao district. The purpose of the move is to eliminate traffic-congestion along the Nantao waterfront. The Municipal Government shortly will issue a public announcement designating the area where firms will be permittted to purchase land for lumber-yards in the Lunghuakong district.

Nanking Orders Yunnan to Adjust Provincial Finances

The National Government on Oct. 20 issued instructions to the Yunnan provincial government giving the officials of that province six months in which to make a readjustment of their finances. According to the report the Yunnan Government has been assessing a heavy import surtax on all goods brought into the province in addition to the regulation customs tariff. This has been ordered abolished and in addition, the provincial authorities are instructed to withdraw from circulation and destroy several million dollars worth of depreciated bank notes which were issued by the Fu-Tien Bank.

China Merchants S. N. Co.

The Central Executive Committee at Nanking on Oct 23 voted to take over complete control of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, leading Chinese shipping interest, which has experienced financial complications recently. The special committee appointed by the Government several weeks ago to administer the affairs of the company, pending reorganization, has been instructed to take complete charge and draft a set of regulations for the clearing up of the company's debts and other obligations.

Ten Million Loan for the Silk Industry

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, on Oct. 23, announced plans for the immediate flotation of a $10,000,000 loan for the relief of the Chinese raw siik industry, the loan to be issued in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance. According to a petition submitted by the native silk manufacturers of Kiangsu and Chekiang, the Chines silk industry has been seriously affected by the world economic crisis,causing more than 30 large filatures in Shanghai to close down. The loan will be issued in Shanghai as soon as sanction is granted by the State Council.

Reorganization of Post Offices

The Ministry of Communications on Oct. 24 announced changes in the status of various post offices in accordance with recommendations of the Directorate-General of Posts. The Swatow office is to be made a first-class office subordinate to the Canton head office, the districts of eastern and western Szechuen will be amlagamated into one district with headquarters at Chungking. Chengtu will be made a first-class office. The district of Anhwei will be merged with Kiangsu with head office at Nanking. The former head office at Anking will be changed to a first-class office.

New $350,000 Hospital for Nanking

Hu Wen-fu, wealthy Chinese merchant in Java, has donated the sum of $350,000 for a new hospital in Nanking, the hospital to be devoted to the treatment of diseases of women and children. The gift was announced on Oct. 27 by Dr. Liu Jui-heng, Minister of Public Health, who stated that the hospital will be constructed as part of the new Government Central Hospital. Hu Wen-fu, the donor of the new hospital, is the proprietor of the Eng Ang Tan manufacturing pharmacy which has branches throughout the South Seas.

National Industrial Meeting

Delegates from Kiangsu, Anhwei and Shantung provinces arrived in Nanking during the week to attend the National Industrial and Commercial Conference scheduled to convene on Nov. 1. Chambers of Commerce in Peiping, Hankow and Mukden have also sent telegrams announcing the early departure of their delegates. More than 400 proposals have been submitted for consideration at the meeting, most of them dealing with capital-labor problems and the promotion of manufacture and consumption of Chinese goods.

Direct Trade Resumed Between Taheiho and Blagovestchensk

According to a *Rengo* dispatch from Harbin Oct. 22, direct trade has been resumed between the Chinese port of Taheiho and the Amur river on the northeastern border of Heilungkiang province. Direct trading between the two ports has been suspended since the beginning of the Sino-Russian complications early last year. The Japanese report stated that direct trading would be restored without waiting for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

Swedish Match Competition

A meeting of Chinese match factory managers in the Shanghai district was held on Oct. 27 for the purpose of considering plans for meeting the competition of Swedish matches, the competition recently having been greatly accentuated through the purchase by the Swedish Match Trust of several Japanese match factories in Shanghai, The Chinese factories, in order to meet the competition. decided to purchase and install modern machinery and in addition will improve working conditions for laborers, adopt new bookkeeping and accounting methods and other reforms.

Improvement in Sino-Japanese Trade

The Japanese *Rengo* service on Oct. 25 issued a report stating that there has been a considerable improvement in trade between China and Japan, particularly in Japanese exports to China. Steamers from Japan to China ports are now well filled with cotton yarn and cloth, paper, sugar, hemp bags, cement and other articles. It was stated that indications point to continued good business through November. Ships from China to Japanese ports, however, are only filled to 60 percent capacity.

Liabilities of C. M. S. N. Co.

The Ministry of Communications announced on Oct. 25 that the total liabilities of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company amounted to Tls. 14,000,000, while the assets of the company were stated to amount to Tls. 40,000,000. In reference to the recent decision of the Government to assume complete control of the company, it was stated that the value of shares held by private persons amounted to Tls 8,000,000, of which the Government had already confiscated Tls. 3,000,000 on the allegation that the holders had accumulated their wealth through peculation of public funds.

Soviet Denies C. E. R. "Armed-Guard" Report

The Soviet Government, according to a message circulated by the *Transocean-Kuomin* service on Oct. 23, has denied a report circulated sometime ago that Karakhan, head of the Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Office, had demanded the right to station armed Soviet guards on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The report was circulated in connection with the opening of the Sino-Soviet conference on October 11, upon which occasion Karakhan, head of the Soviet delegation demanded that the Habarovsk Protocol must be enforced and regarded as the basis of future Sino-Soviet negotiations.

German Planes for Euro-Asia Service

Shuan Tsing, counsellor of the Ministry of Communications, who is now in Germany, has notified the Ministry at Nanking that a shipment of airplanes for service on the new Nanking-Berlin line, will be dispatched from Germany immediately. The new planes will be placed in immediate service between Nanking and Peiping and in the spring will inaugurate the new service to Germany, by way of Manchuria and Siberia. The Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation, recently formed by Sino-German interests, follows the plan of organization adopted several months ago by Sino-American interests which operate planes between cities along the Yangtsze river.

No More Honorary Degrees Except for Scholastic Merit

The Ministry of Education on Oct. 25 petitioned the Executive Yuan to pass regulations forbidding the conferring of honorary degrees by any governmental or private university, pending the drafting of a definite law governing the conferring of academic degrees. The petition pointed out that academic degrees should only be conferred as a recognition of scholarly attainment in science or literature and declared that the indiscriminate conferring of degrees by educational institutions in China "was likely to strip such degrees of the high honor they should represent."

Soong and Maze Investigate Hongkong Smuggling

According to a report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Oct. 23, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, who are now in Hongkong, are making an investigation of the problem of smuggling between the British Colony of Hongkong and the Chinese mainland at Canton. They were entertained at luncheon by the British Governor on Oct. 24, following which they departed for Canton. As indicated in previous references to this subject in *The Review*, the National Government is now making a serious attempt to reach an understanding with the British authorities at Hongkong to eliminate the smuggling situation which has reached such proportions as to cause the Chinese Government heavy losses in customs revenue. A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Oct. 24 stated that an agreement had been reached whereby the Chinese Government would establish a customs house in Hongkong for collection of duties on all goods destined for shipment into China.

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Northwestern Political Committee

Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, head of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Bureau of the Government, has been designated as the chairman of a Northwestern Political Affairs Committee which is now being formed by the Government for the purpose of adjusting political and economic problems in the territories formerly under the control of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Gen. Yang Fu-chang, now commander of the Government troops operating in western Honan, has been appointed chairman of the Shensi provincial government and will proceed to his post in Sianfu immediately following the occupation of Tungkwan, fortified post on the border of Honan and Shensi.

Chinese Steamers Resume Service

Private Chinese shipping companies, whose boats had been commandeered by the Government for military transport, will all resume their regular services by the middle of November according to announcement on Oct. 20. Li Yung-liang, assistant director of the operating department of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, who has been appointed manager at Hankow, has announced resumption of the Yangtsze service immediately. Yu Ya-ching, manager of the San Peh Steam Navigation Company, has petitioned the Government to grant a bonus of $1.000 monthly for each vessel above the regular charter-price as a means of relieving the serious losses suffered by the companies during the war period.

Ford Tri-Motor Plane Reaches Shanghai

The large Ford Tri-motor airplane which has been giving demonstration flights in Japan and North China, arrived at the Hungjao airdrome at Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 25. The plane was piloted by Perry G. Hutton, agent for the Stout Metal Airplane Company, a branch of the Ford Motor Company, with A. Kristan, serving as engineer. Both Hutton and Kristan are from the home plant located at Dearborn, Mich. The plane made the flight from Tientsin, with a thirty minute stop for refuelling at Tsinan, in approximately eight hours, the distance being about 1,000 miles. According to Mr. Hutton it is planned to conduct demonstration flights at Shanghai for a few days, following which they planned to fly to Nanking with the object of demonstrating the plane to officials of the National Government.

Redemption of Canton Notes of Central Bank

The Canton Government announced that on Monday, Oct. 27, the $5 and $10 notes of the Canton Branch of the Central Bank will be redeemed at full face value and that arrangements have been made for also redeeming the notes of $50 denomination. The redemption of these notes has been made possible through the flotation of a $10,000,-000 loan for the resuscitation and reorganization of Canton currency and finances. The Government announced that the Canton treasury now has on hand approximately $10,000,000 in silver and Hongkong currency in addition to about $30,000,000 in notes of the Central Bank. The financial authorities have issued warnings to merchants and money exchange-shops against discounting the Government notes, threatening severe penalties.

Sun Fo Recommends Drastic Railway Reforms

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, according to a message circulated by the *Kuo Min* service on Oct. 25 has prepared a general plan for railway reorganization which will be presented at the 4th Plenary Congress of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. The plan ealls for the abolition of various taxes on freight transportation and readjustment of outstanding liabilities of the various government lines. Mr. Sun stated in the course of the interview, that the miscellaneous taxes on goods transported by rail had hampered trade, decreased rail transportation and in consequence had reduced revenues. In addition to the other complications the slump in the value of silver had increased the Government's outstanding liabilities to the huge figure of $1,000,000,000 (silver) while the total valuation of the railways was only one billion. The government railways are faced with bankruptcy unless immediate reorganization is carried out. Dr. Huang Han-ling, a graduate of Princeton and Columbia universities, and at present manager of the Ho Hong Bank has been appointed administrative vice-minister of railways in succession to Li Chao-huan, recently appointed president of Chiaotung University.

Hankow Wharf Dispute Settled

A long-standing dispute between the municipal officials and the British shipping firm of Butterfield and Swire, over the control of wharves along the Hankow Bund or waterfront, has been adjusted according to a report by the *Kuo-Min* news agency on Oct. 23. The report stated that the British firm may continue to use the wharves and adjacent anchorage for its ships, but the company will be liable for wharfage dues should the Chinese authorities decide to levy same in the future. The National Government at Nanking instructed the Hankow municipal authorities to notify Butterfield and Swire that the settlement of the controversy must not be taken as a pretext for attempting to obstruct future negotiations on questions pertaining to shipping rights between China and the British Government.

Dredging of Soochow Creek

Another recommendation has been made for the dredging of Soochow Creek (Woosungkiang) as a means of facilitating shipping and navigation at Shanghai, the latest proposal coming from the Greater Shanghai Harbor Affairs Bureau. The new scheme provides for widening and deepening the stream, the finances to be provided by a proposed surtax on all goods passing through the stream; levying of special taxes in districts to be benefitted; contributions from the revenues of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai; an appropriation from the National Reconstruction Commission. Soochow Creek, important waterway reaching into the hinterland to the north and west of Shanghai, has long been a source of controversy between the Chinese authorities and the officials of the Shanghai International Settlement. On several occasions the Whangpoo Conservancy Board has made proposals to improve the stream, but this has been opposed by the Chinese authorities, the result being that the stream has silted up to such an extent that boat traffic during low tide is completely stopped. Most of the produce for the Shanghai market is transported to the city on Soochow Creek.

Machinery Imports Show Considerable Gain

Imports of machinery and parts of machinery into Shanghai during the first three months of 1930 showed a general increase over the corresponding period in 1929, it is noted in a report of the Maritime Customs.

Machinery for the textile industries, carding, color-printing, weaving, spinning, etc., gained considerably over the same period in the preceding year, imports having a value of Haikwan Tls. 2,347,802 as compared with Tls. 1,357,330. Other types, and parts of machinery, including cotton gins, and parts of that type had an import value of Tls. 1,241,304 as against Tls. 699.522 in the first quarter of 1929.

Imports of telegraph and telephone materials, including wireless apparatus, practically doubled the shipments received here in 1929, the value this year being Hk. Tls. 690,312 as compared with Tls. 332,867.

Typewriters, and parts of typewriters imported here had an import value of Tls, 74,589 as against Tls. 21,803 during last year. The shipments were more than trebled.

Both agricultural machinery and motor car imports showed a decline. Agricultural machinery shipments received here had a value of Tls. 10,146 as compared with Tls. 90,265 in 1929; motor car imports totaled 606 cars as compared with 739 last year.

Right to Sue in Chinese Courts

The following report, issued through the official *Kuo Min* news agency from Nanking on Oct. 21, gave details regarding a recent ruling of Judicial Yuan in regard to the right of unregistered foreign firms to bring suits in Chinese courts:—"It is reported that the Judicial Yuan has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to notify the various foreign diplomatic representatives that foreign corporations, which have not duly registered themselves with the responsible Government organ in conformity with Chinese law, will not enjoy the right to sue in a Chinese court. It may be noted in this connection that according to the General Principles of the new Civil Code, any body of persons, in order to acquire the status of a "juristic person", must be registered with the responsible Government organ in the prescribed manner. Organizations which have not acquired such status are not considered by law as legal entities and can not therefore sue in courts. While there have already been several instances in which Chinese courts refused to entertain the suit of an unregistered foreign company, such rulings, while fully in consonance with the principles of law, nevertheless

represent only the independent interpretation of the courts concerned. This new ruling of the Judicial Yuan will have, therefore, the effect of making what has already been observed by certain courts binding upon all courts in the country."

New Shanghai 7-Story Apartment Opened to Public

A new modern apartment building, 7-stories in height, owned by Li Ching-ming (Lord Li) was opened to the public last week. It will be known as the Brookside and contains 37 apartments, said to be the most modern in the city. Elliott Hazzard was the architect and Boo Kee and Company the contractors.

The trade and building suppement of the *Shanghai Eventng Post* also announced on Oct. 25 that plans had been completed for the early construction of a new building for the Ministry of Communications in Nanking. The building will be located on Chungshan Road, opposite the Ministry of Railways and will cost approximately $1,200,000. It will be financed from the surplus revenues of the Ministry, including the post office, telegraph and telephone administration and navigation bureau. The new buildings of the Ministry of Railways, recently completed, cost approximately $1,000,000.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai has announced the appointment of a committee composed of 33 local officials and merchants to draft plans for the construction and administration of a large municipal rice granary, the purpose being to store rice under municipal auspices as a means of controlling prices during periods of shortage of supplies.

Increased Textile Exports From Shanghai

Exports of textiles, clothing and textile products not counting silk from Shanghai in the first three months of this year indicate a general increase over the same period of 1929 it is noted in a report of the Maritime Customs, Shanghai.

Cotton piece goods enjoyed a better exporting market this spring than that of 1929. In 1929 exports of native-dyed foreign cloth, yarn-dyed native cloth and nankeens amounted to 42,526 piculs as compared with 28,218 piculs in this year, while drills, jeans, flannelettes, shirtings and sheetings are 2,376,958 pieces against 2,570,034 pieces.

Exports of cotton products have the same condition. Socks and stockings and towels of all kinds amounted to 1,185,046 dozen against 1,576,910 dozen of this year. Thread, waste, grey yarn, and dyed yarn totaled 474,321 piculs as compared with 675,448 piculs in this year. Blankets and counterpanes are 244,864 against 352,105 pieces.

Exports of miscellaneous textile products like cotton and linen embroideries hats and caps, increased considerably this year. It should be noted, however, that shirtings and sheetings being almost equal to raw materials enjoyed better exporting market in both years than any other cotton piece goods which shows that China is in urgent need of producing power.

While textiles and clothing gained firmer exporting market this spring exports of silk, silk materials and products were on the decline. Last spring they totalled 40,681 piculs as compared with 37,026 piculs in this year.

Trying to Find a Substitute for Likin Tax

The Kiangsu Provincial Government, according to a report from the provincial capital at Chinkiang on Oct. 20 has decided to institute a business-registration tax as a means of raising revenues to replace the likin tax and other imposts which are shortly to be abolished. According to a report appearing in the Chinese newspapers, the registration of all business houses throughout the province will be conducted. A Business Registration Fee at the rate of one-tenth or five-tenths of one per cent. as stated hereunder is to be charged.

Regulations governing the collection of the Registration Fee, consisting of 14 articles, have now been made public. All business houses in this province shall be required to register with the local tax-collecting organs concerned; a registration certificate together with a license plate will be issued for each at a charge of 40 cents.

The rate for registration will be two-tenths of one per cent. of the total capital of each shop, with the exception of shops engaged principally in the sale of imported articles,

(Continued on page 338)

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Men and Events

The Shanghai Foreign Y. M. C. A. celebrated halloween with a "ragamuffin" dance, Friday, October 31.

H. S. Pedley, of the Swedish Match Company, arrived in Shanghai during the week from the United States.

Juwan Usang Ly was installed as president of the Chiao-tung University, Shanghai, Monday, October 27.

Wilford Deming, Jr., sound engineer of Fox Movietone, passed through Shanghai during the week, enroute to Bombay.

Hollignton K. Tong, well known Chinese newspaperman from Peiping and Tientsin, is visiting in Shanghai.

Edward T. Wailes, Vice-Consul in the American Consulate at Shanghai, has been assigned as Vice-Consul at Nanking.

The Samoan Investigation Commission has unanimously recommended the granting of American citizenship to natives of American Samoa.

Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, gave a reception to leading local Chinese and foreign residents at the Majestic Hotel, October 29.

Archbishop Constantini, Papal delegate to China, departed from Peiping for Rome October 26. He expects to return to China next April.

Madame K. T. Soong, mother of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, departed on Oct. 24 on the Dollar liner, *President Grant*, for a vacation in Japan.

Mrs. C. L. Boynton, wife of the secretary of the National Christian Council, departed on last Saturday for Los Angeles, to visit her father who is ill.

Mrs. J. Kloeffel, wife of the manager of the American Oriental Banking Corporation of Shanghai, departed last week on a visit to her home in Joplin, Missouri.

Geo. J. McCarthy, Oriental passenger agent for the Dollar Steamship line, accompanied by Mrs. McCarthy, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong.

A recent Tokyo dispatch states that the Japanese Government has decided to effect a cut in the secret service funds to the amount of some Yen 2,300,000, a decrease of 30 per cent.

K. W. Chang and L. C. Yang announce that they have joined S. Y. Yeh in the practice of law, under the firm name of Yeh & Co., advocates, with offices at 64 Peking road, Shanghai.

The funeral of William Garcia, who was killed on September 28 in the course of a brawl at the intersection of Range and North Szechuen Roads, was held at the Hungjao Road Cemetery October 25.

A. Morgan Young, editor and publisher of the *Japan Chronicle*, arrived in Shanghai end of last week and is stopping at the Palace Hotel. He is visiting his daughter who is a teacher in the Public Schools.

Miss Singcha Chung, a Chinese mannequin, has been appearing in dress parades at Selfridge's in London. She displays European clothes, and is said to be the first Chinese girl to act as a model in London.

A Tokyo message states that the Soviet film production entitled the "Tempest of Asia," or the "Descendant of Jenghis Khan" will be screened shortly for the first time in Japan, after passing a strict censorship.

Frank R. Diebold of San Francisco, manager of Getz Brothers and Company, has resigned in order to join the organization of the Pacific Trading Company, Fed. Inc., manufacturers and agents for building equipment lines.

Chinese National currency coins or notes, postage and revenue stamps shall not henceforth carry inscriptions in any foreign language, according to a special order recently issued by the State Council to the Executive Yuan.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, arrived in Shanghai end of last week together with General Chiang Kai-shek. During his stay here Dr. Wang received the German Minister, Dr. Borch, who later departed for Nanking.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking is in receipt of a cablegram from Tang Liu, Chinese Consul-General at Singapore, reporting his departure for China October 22. Li Jen, Vice-Consul, has taken over charge at Singapore.

The Polish Commercial Club (Le Cercle Commercial Polonaise) has removed from 487 Rue Lafayette to 100 Route des Soeurs, Shanghai. M. Barthel de Weydenthal, the Polish Minister, performed the opening ceremony of the new premises.

The Committee for Foreign Affairs and the Bureau of Intelligence, both adjuncts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have removed their local offices from 1552 Avenue Joffre to the Ministry's local office, opposite Route Ghisi, in Chinese territory.

George A. Repko, petroleum products engineer for the Texas Company, has arrived in Shanghai from the United States to take a position in the Shanghai office. He was accompanied by Mrs. Repko and child. They will make their home here.

John Ferguson Haddow, a twenty-year old private of of the 4th Regiment, of the U. S. Marine Corps, on the morning of October 23, fell from the third floor of his billet at 30 Ferry Road to the ground, breaking his neck and dying immediately.

The "Maple Leaf" Association has been formed in Vancouver to oust all Orientals from British Columbia, Feeling against Chinese in the Province has recently increased because of the atrocities committed against missionaries in China.

Prof. C. F. Remer, of the Department of Economics of the University of Michigan, delivered an address at the Foreign Y. M. C. A., Shanghai October 28, on "Economics versus Politics." He made an analysis of the economic causes of the world war.

Dr. Maxwell Stewart, formerly of the department of sociology of Yenching University, who has been residing in Russia since last summer, has been selected by the Soviet Government to edit the *Moscow News*, a new daily paper in the English language.

E. Kann, former manager of Banque Industrielle and the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, and an authority on silver, addressed the Pan-Pacific Association Shanghai, Wednesday, October 29 on the "The Present Silver Situation—Its Causes and Effects".

Sir John Tilley, British Ambassador to Japan, was a passenger on board the French steamer *Porthos* which arrived in Shanghai from Japan end of last week. The name of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to Peking, is mentioned in connection wiht the Tokyo post.

Dr. Knud Faber, of Copenhagen adviser-delegate of the League of Nations to China, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking last week to make a study of medical conditions in this country. He was accompanied by Nien Tze-chung, of the Ministry of Health.

Leo Shapitric, of the International Advertising Corporation, Shanghai secured judgment against the Velodrome Inc. U. S. A., in the U. S. Court for China end of last week for the sum of Tls. 500 and costs. The dispute arose out of an advertising contract.

The Radio Corporation of the Philippines made a special re-broadcast of the speeches of Premier MacDonald of Great Britain, President Hoover of the United States and Premier Hamaguchi of Japan relative to the ratification of the Naval Disarmament Treaty, October 27.

Teng Ah-ming, son of Gen. Teng Shih-heu, Commander of the 28th Army in Szechuen, and Chao Teh-hsu, son of Gen. Chao Chi-hsu, chief of staff to the generalissimo's headquarters in Nanking, were due to sail from Shanghai October 31 for Japan where they will study military science.

A Nanking message says that the regulations regarding the use of secret codes in the dispatch of telegraphic messages by commercial firms, issued by the Ministry of Communications in July last, have been rescinded, now that there is no danger of military movements being disclosed.

A *Kuo Wen* message from Nanking publishes a report that the financial authorities of China are trying to reorganise such foreign loans as are without definite security. In order to realize this ambition a suggestion is being made to allocate annually $10,000,000 from the Maritime Customs income.

Among the passengers on the s. s. *Malolo* which called at Shanghai last week in the course of a Pacific cruise were Senator Harold W. Rice of the Hawaiian Legislature, and family. Senator Rice is the owner of large tracts of land in the Hawaiian Islands, most of which are used as sugar and pineapple plantations.

A lecture which was announced to be given before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, by Dr. Wu Lien-teh on October 30, has been postponed until the end of November, owing to the fact that, under instructions from the Ministry of Public Health, Dr. Wu proceeded to Manchuria during the week to study the plague situation there.

M. Wilden, French Consul General, arrived back in Shanghai October 29 from Japan where had been on a visit to his predecessor here, Count Martel, now French Ambassador at Tokyo.

According to official information of the "Ogpu" during the month of September and the first half of October (as reported in A.R.I.P. dispatch from Moscow) about 2,000 opponents of the regime have been deported to Siberia for political crimes. The number of those executed for similar motives is given as 64 for the same period.

Gen. Li Chi-san, former chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and leader of the Kuangsi faction, who is still detained at Nanking, has sent a telegram to Gens. Li Tsung-jen, Pei Chun-shih, Chang Fa-kuei, and Huang Shao-hsiung, the four Kuangsi military leaders, urging them to hand over army control to the Central Government.

Madame Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been active in raising funds for the relief of victims of the recent floods in North China recently made a visit to Tientsin to secure additional funds. Marshal and Madame Chang Hsueh-liang have made a donation for the foundation of a girls high middle school for the daughters of military officers in Mukden.

After having returned to Shanghai after six months travel in Kansu province G. Findlay Andrew made an address on Sunday evening, October 26, in the Navy Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Mr. Andrew is a resident of Chefoo, North China, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and an accepted authority on interior conditions of China.

Rafael Rafalaff (alias Baboushkin), a Russian journalist formerly on the staff of the *Angasta* News Agency in Harbin, committed suicide last week in his apartments at the Cathay Mansions, Shanghai. There was a bullet wound in his head and when his body was found a discharged Browning automatic pistol was lying beside it. There was also evidence that he had taken poison.

A sensation was caused at Los Angeles one day last week when a bullet nearly hit the Guatamalan Consul, Investigations by the police indicated that the bullet must have come from the Japanese Consulate across the street. A clerk in the Japanese Consulate admitted that while he was cleaning his revolver a shot was accidentally fired. The incident thereupon was closed.

Paul C. Van Gandt, who was recently appointed an additional assistant to the president of the Universal Atlas Cement Company in the United States, had long experience in the Orient, having been for five years chief engineer of the Asano Portland Cement Co., Tokyo. During his experience in the Far East his duties involved work with every cement plant of consequence in China and Japan.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived in Washington, D. C., October 22. The National Government sent him a cable instructing him to remain in Washington in order to speed up the negotiations between China and America regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality. Originally it had been announced that Dr. Wu was to return to China to attend the forthcoming Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee.

Miss A. Viola Smith addressed the Civic Department of the American Women's Club, Shanghai, October 28, on "What Can We Do?" Mrs. R. Laurenz is chairman of the Club's Civic Department. Miss Gertrude Steelbrook addressed the Child Study Group on "Heredity and Environment." This is the second of a series of talks arranged by Mrs. R. T. Bryan, chairman of the Home Economics Department, under whose efforts the Child Study Group was organized. Mrs. George A. Fitch, who attended the Women's Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu, gave some excerpts from the conference.

Wu Soo-tsung, a reporter on the staff of the *China Times*, Chinese language daily newspaper, was ordered to be turned over to the military authorities for trial on the grounds of being a communist, at a recent sitting of District Court. Police Prosecutor Bryan protested strongly against this action. Wu is now being detained by the Louza station officers pending the result of his appeal in the second branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court. He was arrested while he was walking on Nanking Road on August 1 (Red Day), after being accosted by one who called himself a "second" of the Garrison Commander's detective staff and who formally charged Wu with being a communist.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

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Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
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March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

Who's Who in China

Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu, welfare worker; born at Tai Hu, Anhwei, Jan. 2, 1897; was graduated from the Knowles School, Kiukiang and Northwestern University, U. S. A.; president of the Women Suffrage Association of China; vice-president of the Birth Control League of China; board member of the discharged prisoners' aid society; general secretary of Women's Christian Temperance Union of China; founder of Shanghai Settlement house for beggars and slave girls; editor-in-chief of *Temperance Monthly*; author of "Happy Home;" married to Herman C. E. Liu. now president of Shanghai Baptist College, Shanghai; address: Woman's Christain Temperance Union of China, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu
劉王立明

Yu Hsueh-tsung, army officer; born at Penglai, Shantung, 1889; was graduated from the Military School attached to the left Wu Wei Chun Imperial Army at Tung-chow, Chihli, 1911; aide-decamp of the Office of Defense Commissioner of Lin Hsi District, 1914; commander of an artillery battalion of the 18th mixed brigade, 1918; commander of the 2nd regiment of the same brigade, 1920; commander of the same brigade, 1923; made a member of the College of Marshals, 1923; commander of the 26th division, 1926; later vice-Commander of the Upper Yangtse Forces and Commander-in-Chief of the 9th Army of the Allied Forces, 1926; Frontier Defense Commissioner of Kinchow and Hsiangyang, Hupeh, 1928; Commander of the 20th Army with the rank of Lient-General, 1928; counsellor to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Forces and commander of the troops stationed at Ning-Sui, 1929; Commander of the 1st Army of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Forces, 1929-30 and concurrently Garrison Commander of Peiping-Tientsin Area, 1930; was awarded the 2nd class Wenhu decoration and 1st class Tashou Chiaho decoration by the former Peking Government and White-Sun-in-Blue-Sky decoration by the National Government at Nanking.

Yu Hsueh-tsung
于學忠

C. C. Yen, salt official; born in Foo-chow. Fukien on April 7, 1884; studied English and elementary sciences in Tientien, 1896-1902; taught in schools in Yangtze Provinces, 1903-09; went to U.S.A. in 1909: attended University of Illinois (A. B., 1913) and Harvard University (A. M. in Mathematics, 1914); returned to China in 1914; professor and head of department of Mathematics at Tangshan Engineering College (now Chiaotung University, Tangshan), 1914-19; joined Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department in July 1919; assistant district inspector and preventive officer for Fukien District, 1919-25; district collector for Chinpei District, November 1925 to the present time; address: Chinpei Collectorate of Salt Revenue, Taiyuanfu, Shansi.

C. C. Yen (Yen Chia-chu)
嚴家驪字伯黎

Lott H. T. Wei, government official; born at Shangshan, Kwangtung 1896; received college education at St. John's University 1905-1913—(B. A.); graduate of Philadelphia Textile Academy 1916—Phi Psi Fraternity; graduate of the Wharton School of Commerce & Finance, University of Pennsylvania, 1917, (M. A.) having practical trainings through all departments in the Knox Hat Co. Brooklyn, N. Y. and Chester Manufacturing Co. Chester Pa. 1918; textile engineer, Andersen Meyer & Co. Hankow, 1919-21; assistant division manager of Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Hankow for Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Honan & Szechuen, 1921-27; Chinese manager of Property, Butterfield & Swire Hankow, 1927-29; adviser to the Hupeh stamp tax bureau, 1927; vice-director, the Central Mint, Shanghai, 1929; address: The Central Mint, Shanghai.

Lott H. T. Wei (Wei Hsien-chang)
韋憲章字敬周

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Negotiations Between China and Foreign Cable Companies Apparently Deadlocked

According to advices from Nanking the recent deadlock in the Sino-Japanese cable negotiations was largely due to the fact that a dispute has arisen as regards the Shanghai-Nagasaki line, which the Japanese cable delegates have insisted should be dealt with before the other lines. According to the Japanese proposals, the interests of that line should be purchased by the Chinese Government, with a telegraph office set up, headed by a Chinese appointee, but with a Japanese staff. The result would be that the line would be run by the Japanese with a Chinese figurehead as the nominal chief, the Japanese language being recognized as official. This proposal, in the opinion of the Chinese cable delegates, would widely depart from the principle of sovereignty, which they insist should guide the Chinese delegates throughout the entire course of the cable negotiations. The Chinese, therefore, stoutly rejected, this proposal. The Chinese delegates further proposed to deal with the other lines first, leaving the Shanghai-Nagasaki line for future consideration. This proposal has been rejected by the Japanese delegates, who firmly insist upon the settlement of that line before anything is done with the other lines.

As regards the Chinese negotiations with the Commercial Pacific, Great Northern and Eastern Telegraph Companies, a *Kuo Min* message from Nanking states that the Minister of Communications has sent another communication to the companies warning them to proceed without further delay to the Capital to resume the cable negotiations, the Ministry threatening that should no agreement be reached before the end of the current year the National Government will, upon the expiration of the contracts on Dec. 31, declare them to be terminated and no longer effective.

American Bank President Kidnapped By Chicago Gang

The wife of Karl Yocum at Galva, Illinios, Oct. 26 received a letter demanding a ransom for the release of her husband, who is a millionaire bank president. The latter has been missing for several days and is believed to have been kidnapped by Chicago gangsters. Mr. Yocum is a prominent member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

Chinese Delegation at the recent meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. Dr. C. C. Wu, chief of the Chinese Delegation and Madame Wu are sitting the center.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Three Diverse Novels

Ella, by Elisabeth Wilkins Thomas. The Viking Press, New York City, 247 pages. G. $2.50

Wooden Swords, by Jacques Deval. The Viking Press, New York City, 270 pages. G. $2.50

The Silver Fang, by George F. Worts. A. C. McClurg & Co, Chicago. 300 pages. G. $2.00

The three works of fiction under consideration are grouped together not because there is anything in common, but because of their great diversity. The first is exceptional, the second has been heralded so, and the third is of scant interest to a China reader.

The first, *Ella*, is by a New Jersey school teacher who gives us a tale of a girl and her life. The life described in the two hundred odd pages will make many a woman remember with a pang similar thoughts, desires, experiences, in her growing days. Not only that, but many a man will see that a girl-child has quite as many interesting events in her life as has the man-child, although not so strenuous in the main.

Miss Thomas begins with Ella's being five and "a tiny old woman," prefacing her beginning chapter with some of the words of Thomas Traherne on his childhood. The author portrays the child seeing the world in a similar light to Traherne, who saw wheat which had stood "from everlasting to everlasting. The dust and stones of the street were as precious as gold; the gates were at first the end of the world."

The reader is led along with Ella, seeing various episodes in her life, her thoughts, her actions; seeing a revealing panorama of revelations of life as it comes to this child developing into womanhood. The events portrayed have that unusual quality called loveliness, even when describing a tiny battered cart leaving telling tracks in the dusty path. When introduced to Milton by being asked to read aloud from Paradise Lost, Ella sees the picture of Milton; so she decided to go to college. There she decided "I am born once of my mother; I am born again, of my teacher."

Miss Thomas, through Ella, shows us a deep and serene understanding of nature, throughout the entire book, to such an extent that there is no sense of tragedy unless it be the serio-comic episode of an awkward boy waiting at a train to give Ella some flowers and his clumsy stumble when she finally appears. Not even the death of her friend sends a cloud over the artistry; Ella has now finished school and returned to the house so well-known to the little girl Ella, "here it still stood, from all time for her."

Wooden Swords was chosen by the Literary Guild as its July selection. Not only that, but the advertisements on the jacket quote French reviewers as having set the whole French nation laughing in the same way which must have shaken the gods of Olympus. Further, he is compared to Mark Twain, yet "with a literary quality that lifts it miles above the humorous book."

The present reviewer grants it has literary quality, but he classes it among the banal attempts at humor. It seems to be more ironic than comic: and its smart-also ness did not make for mirth on his part.

The story is of a near-sighted young Frenchman who is drafted into the Service of Supplies and stationed in Paris. He proceeds to do everything in his power to avoid his duties, for he is intelligent and the army and its orders are stupid. He wanders here and there, onto a rifle range and almost gets shot; gets sent with supplies toward the front; drives a herd of cows through the streets of Paris. In short, there is one misadventure after another. Many of them do show up the stagnation of armies, and the restlessness of those in the armies.

There are certain portions where the typical French listlessness is laid aside and brilliance shines forth. Sketches of Petain, Mangin and Foch are unusually revealing. The three were conferring on the steps of G. H. Q. If French gaiety is ironic, then this is a typical example, having for its subject the stupidity of war.

One should by all means read Wooden Swords for one will either be helplessly amused or hopelessly bored.

The last of the trio is a highly improbable and impossible tale, starting in New York, proceeding on a tourist steamer to Rangoon and thence on a tramp steamer to Hongkong. The Silver Fang makes much of misty Oriental eyes, "slinking Chinese assassins, sinister plots", dead and living "Mandarins", and a most bizarre Chinese chest.

The author seems to have paid a visit, as a newspaper correspondent to China, the Philippines, Malaysia and India, where he gathered most of the material. The hero is the grandson of an old China Sea "pirate"; the heroine the kidnapped daughter of the American consul at Haiphong.

It seems a pity Mr. Worts chose the plot he did, with its hackneyed situations (even though brought up to date by the utilization of airplanes, pent-house apartments and the like) for he has a good style and writes well. The Silver Fang is quite an exciting melodrama, but not for one who lives in China where there are no more Mandarins!

M. V.

Legal and Political Aspects of Missions

The International Aspect of the Missionary Movement in China, by Chao-Kwang Wu, Ph. D.; The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1930. 285 pages, with appendices, bibliography and index.

Certainly ordinary Westerners but little concerned and probably many sincere patrons of missions, know very little of the history of the connection between church and state in missionary development here in China. This volume, by a professor in Fuh Tan and Chih Tze Universities, Shanghai, is worthy their study. At a time when the work of the Church is being brought to the front for criticism and alignment with other forces it is well to look into the interpenetrative work of missions as it relates to foreigners and the lands from which they come. Dr. Wu knows his subject well. Our chief criticism is that his title is not well chosen. It seems to us that instead of the words "International Aspect" he might better have used "Legal and Political Status". These two subjects form the chief of his discussion. The international character of his study is inevitable when one considers any form of missionary endeavor in China.

With these issues are studied the entire question of residence outside one's own state, control of such resident aliens both by their own authorities and by those of the country where they live, with the many vexing complications arising from the impact of persons of different races with the age-old situations of the Orient.

The author has written with vision, fearlessness and charity. In the chapter on International Complications he lists a dozen or more reasons why missionaries have contributed to causes of friction. The retaliation of the Chinese in riots and other disturbances is not slighted. But this is not all, for there are sign-posts given to greater peace and good-will. This is a book which tries to give the whole picture.

The author states that he has written "to present the international aspect of the missionary movement in an objective manner". His conclusion is that "the present anti-Christian movement therefore calls for a clarification of views of missionaries in regard to China's aspirations. If they are real professed friends of China and her people, they should stand for the legitimate rights of the Chinese and should exert their influence to secure them. They should practice what they have hitherto preached to the Chinese people, that is, universal brotherhood and righteousness. Now is the time for action, and it must be carried out quickly. In the present crisis they may have suffered many inconveniences, but they should be wary of claiming the protection of their own government. If they cannot maintain their position in the country, they had better leave their stations and return to their own countries."

The last paragraph of the book contains a challenge to the missionary movement. "All signs point to the fact that the missionary movement has entered a new era. Never before has the movement faced such a complex situation. Now, probably for the first time, the 'heathen' East in general, and China in particular, vigorously challenges the supremacy of Christendom. In this connection one must not forget the fact that it was Christendom that sought the East, and that, if the bridge, which is beginning to span the civilizations of the East and West, now falls into a new and wider chasm, it will be because Christendom refuses to change its ways or its thinking."

Oct. 12, 1930.

G. B. S.

Post-Revolution

Freak Show, by Andre Sobol. Translated from the Russian by Jenny Covan. New York and London: Claude Kendall.

The nine vigorously written short stories which comprise "Freak Show" are examples of a technique which seems admirably suited as a means of portraying scenes and events during the Russian revolutionary maelstrom of 1918-1920. By means of terse sketches and here and there a revealing sentence, Mr. Sobol has produced a series of vivid impressions of that depressing period of terror and horror—whether they fled or remained in Moscow, the people suffered inevitably from the intense cold, hunger, the insatiable savagery of those in power, and racking disease. The book is brimming over with intense compassion.. ...Tell them not to worry: I shall not espouse any other cause nor become an ardent convert to a different religion. It's too late to do that, even if I should want to, for I'm torn to pieces, hopelessly mangled. And the thing that did this to me is called revolution. A thing as mighty and sweeping as an earthquake. A thing that does not question whether you believe in individualism or in the golden rule, but simply takes you by the neck and hurls you, face first, upon an iron ramrod. A ramrod that splits the universe in two, from pole to pole.... Then you try to crawl along tbis ramrod, you fight your sanglant way step by step. Or else you float like a living corpse on the crest of the waves, you swim aimlessly till the crabs and lobsters gobble you up.... Thus in the words of Goryas Mr. Sobol's conception of the revolution.

While each of these stories shows a different facet of the life at this crisis, the predominant current of suffering unites them in a whole. And while each is a vitriolic indictment of communism and the horror that lies in its wake, yet there remains, not respect, perhaps, but an imperishable love of a people for its country; a diseased country which weighs heavily upon the shoulders of its subjects, yet Russia—"strong as iron, weak as a reed."

E. S.

A Text Book on England for Orientals

A Year in England (for Japanese Students) by Wilfrid Thorley, Illustrated, London: George Allen & Unwin.

This is purely a textbook containing something over 100 pages. It discusses English life, history, scenery and customs in an informative, as well as interesting, manner. Although designed mainly for Japanese students, students of other nationalities and particularly Chinese, will find it a valuable help.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The current number of the *Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Association*, which is published at Honolulu, contains articles by Prof P. Schmidt. Suyeo Nakano, J. M. Ostergaard, James G. Needham and Max M. Carson.

The National Tariff Commission has issued a Bulletin entitled "The Cost of Living Index Number in Shanghai." The Bulletin is issued both in English and Chinese and represents the careful work of J. Sheng, chief of the Statistical Division, who had the assistance of Drs. Franklin Ho, P. W. Sun, J. T. Chao. Kin Wei Shaw, and Messrs. Kelnson Paine, P. K. Jui, T. W. Loh, C. Y. Tsong, P. K. King, S. D. Chen, L. P. Hsu, and Darling Wu.

Moscow Paper Severely Criticizes Soviet Fleet Operations

The official organ of Soviet commerce and trade. "The Economitcheskaya Jizn" of Moscow in a recent issue denounced the disorganization of the Soviet commercial fleet, which, according to its words, poorly utilizes its tonnage, badly maintains its tonnage and greatly lags behind in efficiency, as compared with foreign maritime services.

Loading and unloading operations are stated to be carried out without system or order, while conflicts between various administration offices result in heavy expenditure and losses. The paper demands that immediate measures be taken to improve the situation, declaring that otherwise in view of the growing laxity of discipline in the organzation Soviet maritime transport will soon be unable to render any service to the country.

The CHINESE NATION

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October 29, 1930

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The British Trade Mission Arrives

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IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(*Continued from page 331*)

upon which a fee of five-tenths of one per cent will be collected.

Business firms having a capital of less than $500, pawn shops which have paid the Pawnshop License Tax and Commission houses which have paid the Commission-agents License Tax, are to be exempted.

Firms which fail to register or which make false reports of the actual amount of their capital so as to evade payment of the proper fee shall be liable to a fine of twice the amount of the proper fee payable.

In connection with the collection of this new tax, it will be recalled that at the beginning of the current month, with a view to ascertaining public opinion regarding the proposed enforcement of the Business Tax, a Provincial Conference was called by the Authorities specially to discuss the problem. The Conference was attended by more than 50 delegates from the various district chambers of commerce.

Communists Hold 21 Missionaries in Hupeh, Honan and Kiangsi

Recent dispatches form various parts of Hupeh, Honan and Kiangsi provinces indicate that the Communists are conducting a general and intense anti-Christian campaign, scouring the country for Christians—both Chinese and foreign, but especially the latter.

Foreign official sources reported that up to October 28 the "Reds" in said provinces were holding altogether 21 foreign missionaries of six nationalities, namely, American, British, French, Italian, Norwegian and Spanish. General Lu Ti-ping has sent two divisions to attack Kian, on the Kan River, Kiangsi, which was recently captured by Communists under the notorious leaders, Pang Teh-huai, Chu Teh and Mao Chen-tung, who ravaged Changsha last July.

A thrilling story of conditions in Kiangsi was told by Bishop Mignani and Fathers Breuker and de Jenlis, Roman Catholic missionaries of the Lazarist Order who arrived in Shanghai October 24. They left their comrades in the hands of Red troops at Kian while they came to Shanghai in an effort to negotiate their release or raise money for their ransom.

"Equality for Everybody"

Bishop Mignani, head of the Kian Vicariate, and Father de Jenlis were held captives by the communists by Pang Teh-huai for ten days and were released so that they might raise ransom money for the liberation of four other French and Italian Fathers and 10 French, Italian, Filipino and Chinese Sisters of Charity now prisoners in Kian.

Bishop Mignani managed to hide at the home of a Chinese Christian for five days before the capture. The "Reds" evidenced thorough organization, their leaders being among the outstanding Communist chieftans in China, they informing their captives: "Dont be afraid; maybe we won't kill you; however you must leave China; we will not allow the propagation of religion." The first few days the captives were herded in a Chinese house, closely guarded, but everyone was well fed, given the same food of the "Red" soldiers—the Communists' motto being *Equality in everything and for everybody*. Later the male and female captives were separated, although the treatment accorded them continued surprisingly considerate. Meanwhile the Red troops conducted systematic looting and as a result millions of dollars worth of merchandise and property were carried away and given to the poor. On Oct. 13 the Reds informed Magnani and his companions that ransom would be necessary if the captives hoped to get released. The chiefs stated that several would be allowed to go to Nanchang, Kiukiang and Shanghai to get ten million dollars; however they later indicated that one million or even half a million would suffice. The released missionaries were given Red passports, consisting of a written statement bearing the signatures of the Red chiefs stating that they were entitled to a safe journey. They were also supplied with three servants. They departed October 15 by boat to Nanchang and then by rail to Kiukiang, thence steamer to Shanghai. Enroute roving Reds frequently stopped them, but the Red passports proved effective and they were not molested. As they departed from Kian, the Reds stated they would collect ransom at Kiukiang within two weeks, adding that they anticipated the capture of Nanchang and Kiukiang within a fortnight. Although thorough looting was allowed of all places captured by the Reds, little burning was permitted.

A Hankow message states that a Catholic father, who managed to escape from Loshan, in South Honan, ten minutes before the entry of bandits into the city, reports that the Rev. K. N. Tvedt and Miss Bergliot Evenson, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America (Lutheran United Mission), failed to make their escape. The United States Consul at Hankow later received a letter from Loshan, signed by the Rev. Tvedt and Miss Evenson stating that they were in the hands of the brigands of the First Red Army who were holding them "because of financial difficulties." The Reds demand $400,000 ransom.

In connection with the case of Mr. Nelson, American missionary, who has been kidnapped by bandits in Honan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a dispatch from the Honan Provincial government stating that orders have been issued to the various district authorities along the Peiping-Hankow railway line to take urgent measures to effect the release of Mr. Nelson.

The Lazarist headquarters in Shanghai received information beginning of the week that the Communists had looted the Mission's headquarters at Jaochow, on the eastern shores of Poyang lake in northeast Kiangsi, stripping, the mission's church, school and orphanage of every article of contents. An American bishop, Sheehan, of Streater, Illinois, who who directing the Jaochow missions had fled southward, his present whereabouts being unknown.

Japan's Grip on the Shantung Railway

Popular interest in the immediate restoration by China of complete and unrestricted control over the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, such as was evinced at the time when the Washington Conference was in session, has been revived in Shantung province, according to T. C. Wang, *Kuo Min* staff correspondent.

A memorandum recommending that a special committee be immediately appointed to prepare for the complete redemption of the Treasury Notes to the amount of Yen 40,000,000 gold given by China to Japan as compensation for the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway in order that this important line may be freed from Japanese control has been submitted to the Shantung Provincial Government by the Provincial Finance Rehabilitation Committee.

The proposal, which has received widespread popular endorsement, points out that the hold on the Railway which Japan has retained by reason of the Notes remaining unredeemed not only tends to hamper the economic development of Shantung but also prolongs Japan's predominant political and military influence in Shantung. The fact that the railway has been freely used for the smuggling of arms, narcotics and other contrabands from Japan shows the pernicious effects of the Japanese control of the Railway.

It will be recalled that when negotiations were proceeding between the Chinese and Japanese delegates at the Washington Conference relative to the Shantung question, popular interest in the Railway was so strongly aroused that it would have been comparatively easy at that time to raise a domestic loan for the redemption of the Railway in cash. Reluctant, however, to relinquish her hold on the line, Japan refused to accept cash payment as compensation for the Railway.

Japan's eagerness to retain her grip on the Railway may be gathered from the following commitment extorted from China: "The redemption of the Treasury Notes under Art. XVIII of the Treaty will not be effected from funds raised from any source other than Chinese."

Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 27

The American community in Shanghai is making preparations for the observance this year of Thanksgiving Day, which by long custom is observed on the last Thursday in November. The symbolism of the day appeals not only to Americans but to those of other nationalities, and the religious service which always forms a part of the day's obervance here in Shanghai is attended by many British residents as well as by continentals. It is the custom for the President to fix the day by the issuance of a short and suitably worded proclamation.

THE PASSING OF THE KUOMINCHUN!

(Continued from page 315)

west and the rest of China are at a standstill with the industries in the provinces concerned going to the dogs. It is again clear, therefore, that with the Feng Yu-hsiang horde remaining in control of the Northwest, to develop the industries and civilization in that region would be next to impossble.

China today is facing a very serious economic problem which calls for immediate attention. According to statistics although China is a rice-producing country, her annual rice production is declining rapidly. Today China is producing only about thirty percent of the quantity of rice which she produced in the early years of the Republic. The annual production of rice in recent years is 300,000,000 piculs while the annual consumption is something around 302,340,000 piculs, the deficit having to be made up by imported rice. Statistics show that in 1925 China imported 12,639,440 piculs of rice from foreign contries, in 1926 the quantity of imported rice rose up to 18,536,534 piculs, and in 1927 it again hit the high mark of 21,069,330 piculs. After 1927 rice imports have been constantly on the increase. In normal years China's annual wheat crop is 600,000,000 bushels. However, owing to the continued unsettled conditions in the country the production has been constantly on the decline. According to Customs reports the imports of flour and wheat in 1925 were 2,811,500 piculs, in 1926 it increased to 4,285,124 piculs and in 1927 3,824,674 piculs were imported. As to exports, the number of wheat and cereals exported in 1925 were 207,403, piculs, 4,971 piculs in 1926 and 495,982 piculs in 1927. From the statistics it is clear that China is importing more rice, wheat and flour than what she exports.

It goes without saying that the present deplorable condition was brought about by the continued warfare in the country and the complete exclusion of the northwestern provinces from all possibilities of production. The present state of affairs should be remedied immediately or China will soon be facing a grave economic crisis. To meet this end additional land must be cultivated. The northwest is the land of great productive possibilities. The Yellow River Valley is entirely composed of fertile land. As these regions are now either in the hands of Yen Hsi-shan or under the control of Feng Yu-hsiang and are covered with opium fields, with the people, being made victims of heavy taxation, all efforts for the development of agriculture in that region would be futile. In order to meet China's urgent needs and to fertilize the Northwest it is necessary to exterminate the Feng-Yen combine in the first place.

Basing on the above it is obvious that the present campaign is entirely different from the past wars. The National Government is taking a course for the good of the country. Aside from trying to avert an economic crisis the Government is making a determined effort to relieve the sufferings of the people in the oppressed Northwestern provinces. It is a worthy course which deserves the support of the whole nation.

***

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL HO YING-CHIN

A report from Nanking by *Reuters* service on Oct. 29 stated that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and recently appointed to the command of the Government troops at Chengchow, Honan, had resigned his various posts. Nothing was stated regarding the reasons for Gen. Ho's resignation, but the report claimed that Gen. Chen Ming-chu, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, might be appointed Director-General of Military Training, one of the posts previously held by Gen. Ho.

A dispatch circulated by the *Kuo Min* service on Oct. 27 stated that the Government troops under Gen. Yang Fu-cheng had captured the Kuominchun stronghold at Tungkwan on the Honan-Shensi border on Oct. 25, and were pressing into Shensi province. It was stated that the Government was dispatching several bombing planes to Shensi to assist in the campaign. A Nanking report by *Reuters* on Oct. 28 stated that two former Kuominchun commanders, Liu Yu-fen, chairman of the Kansu provincial government and Sung Chieh-yuan, chairman of the Shensi government, had telegraphed to Nanking asking that the Government's invasion of these provinces be suspended and promising they would obey the Government's orders regarding the reorganization of their forces.

According to a message received by the *Shun Pao* on Oct. 29, the National troops under Gen. Yang Fu-cheng have occupied Sianfu, capital of Shensi province, for many years the headquarters of the Kuominchun forces and Feng's headquarters.

The *North-China Daily News* on Oct. 29 published a dispatch from its correspondent in Mukden quoting Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as stating that he and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek were planning a conference shortly in order to decide upon a program for maintaining peace and improving conditions in the country. A previous report from Tsingtao stating that Gen. Chiang and Marshal Chang would hold a conference in that city, was denied by Gen. Chiang's headquarters in Nanking. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who was in Shanghai for a brief period last week, has proceeded to Fenghwa in company with Mrs. Chiang for a brief holiday, following which they will return to Nanking.

***

THE ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

A message by the Official *Kuo Min* service from Hankow on Oct. 29 stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had sanctioned the plans for a joint bandit-communist suppression campaign into the three provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. The report stated that seven Government divisions had reached their posts in central and western Kiangsi preparatory to a drive on the communists under Chu Teh and Pang Teh-huai who are now supposed to be in southwestern Kiangsi.

The general offensive will be launched as soon as the order is given by Gen. Ho Chen-chun at Hankow, who has complete charge of the campaign. Gen. Lu Tih-peng, head of the Kiangsi provincial government has returned to Hankow from Nanking where he held a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. Hsu Yuan-chuan has moved his 48th division to Ichang, Sianyang and Fancheng for a campaign in western Hupeh. The Cantonese divisions under Generals Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kwang-nai will guard the Hankow-Changsha railway in northeastern Hunan.

Quarantine Service Makes Report on Cholera in Shanghai

The third official report on the cholera situation in Shanghai, prepared by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director of the National Quarantine Service, issued October 23, shows that the mild cholera epidemic of Shanghai this year has now come to an end. No new cases were recorded since October 19. Altogether, 127 true cholera cases were found in the whole of Shanghai district, of which 16 proved fatal, thus giving a death rate of 12.60 per cent.

The past summer, having been unusually hot, bowel diseases other than cholera did not exceed the normal. Since August 28 when the first cholera case was declared, the Quarantine Service systematically examined all suspected stools in the six hospitals admitting patients suffering from summer diseases and found cholera bacilli in 127.

The 127 cases of cholera found were distributed as follows: Chinese territory (Greater Shanghai) 87; International Settlement 26; French Concession 14. Of the 127 patients, the largest number (25) were aged between 25 and 29 years, and 20 between 20 and 24 years, thus showing that patients were most susceptible during the most active period of life. With regard to sex, 70 out of the cases were male and 57 female. The three health authorities performed a record number of anti-cholera inoculations this year, amounting to 537,034, destributed as follows: Greater Shanghai, 404,675; International Settlement, 66,338; French Concession 66,031.

Lenox Simpson Admits Writing Letter to Marshal Chang

A *Reuter* message from Peiping states Lenox Simpson admits writing the letter to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang circulated recently but says that the translation, as published, makes the wording much cruder than it actually was and gives a rather erroneous impression, as he was approaching Marshal Chang not so much for himself as in order to try to persuade the Young Marshal to leave the Tientsin Customs under the control of General Yen Hsi-shan.

Mr. Simpson says he hoped some arrangement could be made by means of which General Yen Hsi-shan would not be compelled to abandon Hopei (Chihli) entirely.

Mr. Simpson's condition remains critical, He remains conscious and is able to converse with friends.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 2,016,200

October 29.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
37⅜	20	Adams Express	21⅝	21⅞
156½	108¼	American Can	121⅜	121⅜
101¾	37	American &ForeignPower	43⅝	43
100⅞	32	American Rolling Mill ..	38½	36¾
79½	51⅛	American Smelting	55	56
274¼	195¾	American Tel. & Tel. ..	199⅜	200¾
129⅞	109¼	American Tobacco "B" ..	115⅞	115¾
124⅞	72¼	American Water Works ..	77⅝	76½
81½	33¾	Anaconda Copper	34⅜	36½
53⅜	21⅞	Atlantic Refining	22⅜	22¾
122⅜	80	Baltimore & Ohio	81⅞	81⅜
110¼	71½	Bethlehem Steel	75¼	74½
50½	16⅜	Borg Warner	16¾	17⅜
33⅜	8⅜	Calumet & Helca	9	9½
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	43¼	Unq.
362¾	118¼	J. I. Case	109¾	112⅜
125⅛	71	Chicago Rock Island.. ..	72¼	74
43	16	Chrysler..	17½	17¾
44¼	23⅝	Cities Service, Common ..	24⅞	24⅞
87	43⅛	Columbia Gas & Electric..	45⅛	46
37⅜	11	Columbia Graphaphone ..	13⅛	12⅝
20¼	9⅞	CommonwealthSouthern..	10¼	10½
6¼	2⅜	„ „ war.	2½	
136⅞	92⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	98½	98¾
30½	12¼	Continental Oil	13⅜	13⅜
14⅞	4	Curtiss Wright Common..	4⅛	4⅛
145¼	91¾	DuPont de Nemours.. ..	97¼	97
255¼	175¾	Eastman Kodak	191	183
117⅜	50⅜	Electric Bond & Share ..	56	55⅜
63¾	30½	Eire Railway	34⅛	34
57⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	39	38¾
34⅝	8⅜	General Aviation	9¼	Unq.
95⅜	48⅜	General Electric..	54½	53¾
61¼	46⅛	General Food	53	53½
54¼	33½	General Motors	37	36⅞
106⅞	59	General Railway Signal ..	Unq.	Unq.
47⅞	31½	Gold Dust	34¾	34⅞
58	15½	Goodrich Rubber..	16	16¾
96⅞	37¼	Goodyear Tire& Rubber Co.	40	40½
59⅞	12¾	Granby	13	14
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	85	84½
75⅜	53¾	International Cement ..	59	50½
14½	3	International Combu. Eng.	Unq.	3⅛
115¾	53¾	International Harvester ..	61	62
44⅜	16⅝	International Nickel.. ..	18⅛	18½
77⅜	25½	International Tel.& Tel. ..	31¼	31⅛
148⅜	66⅜	Johns Manville	73	75
63¾	25	KemecottCopper..	26	27⅛
63¾	25	Kennecott Copper	26	27⅛
35⅜	24½	Kreuger & Toll	24½	24⅝
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	25	24½
114⅜	83¾	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	90	90½
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	59	60½
28⅛	14½	Lorillard (P) Co. com- ..	15½	15¾
44⅞	14¾	Ludlum Steel	15	15
49⅞	19¾	Montgomery Ward	20¾	20¾
32	9½	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	9⅞	10¼
192¾	135	New York Central	141¼	143¼
107⅛	64	Pacific Lighting	64⅞	66¾
23⅜	8⅞	Packard Motor Car	8⅞	9
77½	47⅛	Paramount—Publix Corp	50⅜	50½
85⅝	65¼	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	67	67¾
16½	7⅞	Pennroad Corporation ..	8¼	8⅜
44¾	21	Philips Petroleum	23⅜	26¼
123¾	80½	Public Service of N. Jersey	85¼	85½
69⅜	20⅞	Radio Corporation	22¼	22
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	24	23¾
58⅝	44⅛	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	46½	46⅛
100⅝	49	Sears Roebuck	51½	51⅞
25⅛	10	Shell Union	10⅜	10½
94⅛	15	Simmons Company	15	15⅜
72	48	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	50½	52
129	72⅛	Standard Gas & Electric..	78½	77
84⅞	52¾	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	54⅝	55⅛
40⅜	25⅝	Standard Oil of New York	27	27¼
60½	39⅜	Texas Corporation	40¾	40⅞
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	54	54⅛
89¼	49	Timken Roller Bearing ..	51½	53⅛
47⅜	17⅛	Trans America	18½	18⅞
106⅜	60	Union Carbide & Carbon	64⅝	66
242¾	192¼	Union Pacific Railway ..	198	198½
99	32½	United Aircraft & Transp't	36	36⅞
49⅜	28⅝	United Gas & Improvement	31¼	31½
35	12	U.S. Rubber..	14	14¼
198¾	145	U.S. Steel	152¾	152¼
143¼	47⅛	Vanadium	54½	53¼
80¼	17⅛	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	21½	21⅜
201	101½	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	103⅝	107¾
72⅜	51⅜	Woolworth	65¼	65⅞
		Call Money	2½%	2%

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U. S. Navy Day Celebrated in Shanghai

The celebration of U.S. Navy Day in Shanghai October 27 aboard the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* included a "bean feast" by Admiral McVey, at which American officials and business men were present. Upwards of a thousand accepted the invitation to visit the flagship in the afternoon, among them several hunded pupils from the American school. One of the exhibits was a figure dressed in a diving suit. The *Pittsburgh* carries a printing office and issues a paper called *The Rambler*. Copies of it were distributed to the visitors.

Navy Day was inangurated October 27, 1922. This date was selected in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, it being the anniversary of his birthday.

The Adventures of a Cabinet Minister's Nephew in Siberia

Christopher Jowett, the 18-year-old nephew of the former British Cabinet Minister, the Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, who, after being detained by the Soviets in Siberia under trying conditions, and later was released, is reported serviously ill at Peiping with a temperature of 104.

The Soviet Embassy in London states that the reports regarding the arrest of Christopher Jowett in Siberia are untrue, the fact being that he had lost his passport and was unable to cross the frontier; he had to wait in Chita until the identification documents sent to him by the British Consulate authorities in Manchuria reached him here, when he was able to continue his journey.

Kuomintang Leaders in Philippines Attacked by Chinese Radicals

Chinese radicals mobbed and stabbed prominent members of the Chinese Nationalist organization in Manila on the night of October 24 in the course of a general demonstration. Six persons were wounded and taken to hospital, two critically. Gan Buhong, the proprietor of the largest Chinese cigarette factory, and Ong Chuan-seng, a school principal, both leaders of the Kuomintang, were among the victims.

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New American Consul an Experienced Lawyer and Journalist

Douglas Jenkins, recently appointed Consul-General at Shanghai, one of the most important posts in the American Foreign Service, had an extensive experience both as a lawyer and a journalist, prior to his joining the Government service. He was born at Adams Run, South Carolina on Feb. 6, 1880 and after graduation from the Porter Military Academy of Charleston, S. C., was admitted to the bar and served as a law clerk and practicing attorney for three years. In 1903 he joined the staff of the *Greenville News* and later became city editor. In April, 1907 Mr. Jenkins took the consular examinations and was appointed Consul at St. Pierre and later at Goteborg. On Nov. 24, 1913 he was appointed Consul at Riga, serving during the time of the American intervention in Russia. He was then promoted successively to Classes seven and six and in 1918 received his first appointment to an Oriental post, that of Harbin. In 1919-1920 he was again promoted to Classes five and six and in 1921 was on special assignment at the Department of State in Washington. In March, 1923 he was assigned as Consul-General at Canton where he served to the time of his transfer to Shanghai. In 1924 and 1925 he was again advanced to the grade of Foreign Service Officer, Classes three and two. Mr. Jenkins is married and has two children, a daughter Caroline Heyward and Douglas, Jr.

Mr. Douglas Jenkins

While serving at Riga, Mr. Jenkins, in addition to his duties as American Consul, also had charge of German and Austro-Hungarian interests up to the time of the discontinuance of diplomatic relations, following which he was appointed to represent British and French interests.

Uprising in Formosa; Aborigines Kill More Than 100 Japanese

According to a report reaching the Japanese War Office from Formosa some 1,500 aborigines inhabiting the district of Kirisha, Taiohu Prefecture, made a heavy onslaught on the night of October 28 on the various police stations and completely destroyed them. Besides reconnoitering the district by aeroplanes, the Japanese Military authorities dispatched a company of soldiers to the panic-stricken district by request of the provincial governor. The cause of the uprising is not yet known. The aborigines inhabiting theIKirisha district consist of the Punun and Tyai tribes and are stated to be living in a primitive fashion in a plateau 3,800 feet above the sea level. A party of Japanese soldiers was annihilated some forty years ago by the aborigines in this district.

A company of infantry troops despatched from Taiohu reached Hori in the early morning of October 28 and cooperated with the police force for the suppression of the uprising. Another detachment of troops, numbering some 80, a unit of moutain artillery corps and a few members of communications corps were also due to reach Hori shortly. The communique from the affected area states that some 140 Japanese were living in the Musha district and many of them were brutally murdered by the aborigines. The Japanese county chief was one of the victims killed by the tribesmen.

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National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 23, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	124	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	95	6.38
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	63	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	80	9.05
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	85	9.18
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	75	8.27
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	94⅞	7.49
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	63	10.14
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94¼	5.89
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	58	10.70
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96	6.40
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	33¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	87 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	76½	7.83
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19⅜	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	33½	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	43⅝	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	33¾	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	66	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	26	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	33⅛	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	145	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	25½	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	16	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	51¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	86	7.23
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	84	7.29
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	101¼	5.35
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	82¾	7.80
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	78½	8.78
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	80	8.37
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	91	6.88
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	94 bid	6.56
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	68	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	63½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	61½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	41¼	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	55	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	75½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	30¼	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands;

OLYMPIA, July 28.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary Manufactured
.....Sup.ft.193,039

BOWES CASTLE, August 9.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf ..... Pls. 2,242

EMPRESS OF ASIA, August 9.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat ..... Pls. 368

PATRICK HENRY, August 19.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Carbon Black..... Pls. 352
Cotton, Raw.....Bls. 2 ,, 4

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Aug.28.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

For—
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Chefoo...Bls. 10 Pls. 104.90
Read—
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Chefoo...Bls.100 ,, 104.90

PRESIDENT ADAMS, Sept. 1.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. or American.

Cotton Sheetings:
White, Plain, over 41 in wide..... Yds. 180
Cotton Knitted Shirts, Raised ..... Pls. 25
Canned Fruits..... ,, 77
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength ,, 1,600
Ink, Printing ..... ,, 7
Newspapers, Old ..... ,, 1,499
Paper, Coated ..... ,, 19
Oranges, Fresh ..... ,, 336
Barley, Pearl ..... ,, 39
Sodium, Unclassed..... ,, 27
Sulphur Black .... ,, 503
Ultramarine Blue..... ,, 4
Coffee ..... Lb. 360
Cigars ..... Pcs. 3,000
Lemons, Fresh ..... ,, 1,650
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs124 G.Units15,147
Treasure:
Silver Bars..... ,, 10,755
Motor-cars, Parts of..... ,, 11,533
Machinery ..... ,, 39,200

OIL PIONEER, September 8.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. or America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 7,433

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Sept 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. America.

Copper, Ingots..... Pls. 420
Butter, Fresh ..... ,, 210
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 1,918
Hams ..... ,, 4
Ink, Printing ..... ,, 319
Milk, Evaporated..... ,, 40
Vanishes..... ,, 4
Rubber Tires:
For Motor-cars..... Pcs. 61
For Motor-cars..... ,, 1,413
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary Manufactured
.....Sup.ft.23,905
Enamelledware G.Units4,022

GOLDEN TIDE, September 10.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U.S. of America.

Gasolene, Mineral, in Case Galls50,000
,, ,, ,, bulk ,, 26,500
Oil, Kerosene, in Case... ,, 675,650
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 1,329
Raisins, Unclassed..... ,, 314
Varnishes..... ,, 62

MICHIGAN, September 11.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Kraft..... Pls. 840
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft 1,233,594
Merchantable..... ,, 167,483
Logs..... ,, 962,357

TAIYANG, September 11.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets..... Pls. 8
Aluminium-foil..... ,, 37
Corn Starch..... ,, 578
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength ,, 1,068
Newspapers, Old..... ,, 1,500
Soda, Caustic..... ,, 2,184
Soda, Bicarbonate of..... ,, 160
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 1,728
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk... Galls21,945
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 1,082
Turpentine, Vegetable... ,, 92
Varnishes..... ,, 305
From Manila
Alcohol Galls26,800
Buntal Fibre..... Pls. 8

PRESIDENT MADISON, Sept.11.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai...Bls.165 Pls. 163.64
Yellow, T'tao..Bls. 25 ,, 24.42
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
Shanghai .....Bls. 75 Pls. 76.06
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 2.93
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo... ,, 301
Tea, Black:
Other kinds, Hankow, Kiukang, etc. ..... ,, 46
Congou Hankow ..... ,, 767
Antimony, Regulus ..... ,, 420
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 313
,, ,, Liquid ..... ,, 33
Brassware ..... ,, 116
Feathers, Duck..... ,, 30
Hair, Human ..... ,, 106
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 8,792
Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 18
Skins, Lamb Untanned... Pcs. 3,000
,, Sheep, ,, ,, 3,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ,, 30,000
Skin, Mats, Kid, Tanned ,, 4,200

SIBERIA MARU, September 12.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. Of America.

Cotton Yarn, Waste..... Pls. 101
To Canada
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai...Bls. 10 Pls. 9.69
Skins, Weasel.... ..... Pcs. 4,609

BESSEMER CITY, September 12.
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Angles ..... Pls. 918
Bars ..... ,, 48
Beams..... ,, 3,230
Channels ..... ,, 291
Plates, ¼ in thick. .... ,, 1,010
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 829
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Sheets, Plain..... ,, 1,972
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 3,703

CITY OF MANDALAY, Sept. 13.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
Form U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Beams ..... Pls. 232
Channels ..... ,, 85
Sheets ..... ,, 336
Asphalt ..... ,, 339
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 418
Oil, Essential..... ,, 239
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 3,348
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls43,294

MARGARET DOLLAR, Sept 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat .... Pls. 469
Timber, Softwood:
Piling Sup.ft.332,931
Logs ..... ,, 306,013
Ordinary, Sawn ..... ,,2,527.314
Clear ..... ,, 71,913
Merchantable..... ,, 269,925

WISCONSIN, September 13.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Milk, Condensed..... Pls. 900
Paper, Wrapping ..... ,, 117
,, White, Bond..... ,, 86
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 809
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft.222,919
Ordinary, Manufactured..... ,, 879,694
Merchantable ..... ,, 439,161

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Sep.15
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Soda Ash..... Pls. 840

TAIYO MARU, September 15.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Awabi, Dried..... Pls. 8
Newspapers, Old..... ,, 525
Cigarettes ..... Mille 180
Motor-truck Chassis..... Pcs. 4
Hats, Felt ..... Doz. 16

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Sep.15
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
From U. S. of America.

Canned Awabi .... Pls 230
Canned Fruits..... ,, 17
Ink, Printing..... ,, 32
Leather, Patent..... ,, 16
Macaroni, in bulk..... ,, 94
Newspapers, Old..... ,, 3,674
Paper, Printing..... ,, 61
Paper, Writing..... ,, 53
Paper, Unclassed ..... ,, 20
Oranges, Fresh..... ,, 396
Coffee .... Catties 225
Cigarettes ..... Mille 150
Dyes, Aniline..Pkgs325 G.Units23,325
Infants' Foods ..... ,, 5,808
Machinery, Parts of..... ,, 46,391
Automobiles, Parts of ... ,, 9,446
Rubber Tires:
For Automobiles ..... Pcs. 1,943
Motor-truck Chassis... ,, 2

GRAYS HARBOR, September 16.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary Manufactured..... Sup.ft.735,640

WALES MARU, September 17.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Borax ... . Pls. 909
Prunes, Dried ..... ,, 31
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 2,498
Hardwood:
Logs..... ..... Sup.f.43,003
Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn..... ,,200,092
Logs..... ,, 49,658
From Japan
Silk Cocoons..... Pls. 48.50
White Zinc ..... ,, 50
Acid, Hydrochloric ..... ,, 312
,, Nitric..... ,, 326
Calcium, Carbide of..... ,, 113
Carbon Black ..... ,, 18
Glue..... ,, 63
Manganese Ore..... ,, 84
Oil, Hardened ..... ,, 168
Paper, Wrapping..... ,, 34
Sulphur, Crude..... ,, 200
,, Powder..... ,, 33
Timber, Hardwood:
Rough Hewn Sup.ft.14,653
Oil, Turpentine ..... Galls 100

CORNEVILLE, September 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Logs Sup.ft.595,925
Ordinary, Sawn.....Sup.ft.652,447
Planks..... ,, 19,665
Laths.....Pcs 2,000,000

CORNEVILLE, September 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America

Flour, Wheat..... Pls. 919
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls89,050
Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn Suq.ft.71,459
Merchantable ..... ,, 138,398

WALES MARU, September 22.
(Agents: Showa Transportation Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Hair, Human ..... Pls. 181

ROYAL PRINCE, September 19.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets..... Pls. 105
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Channels ..... ,, 504
Pipe Fittings..... ,, 574
Wire..... ,, 2
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Bolts..... ,, 22
Pipe Fittings..... ,, 136
Wire..... ,, 19
Tinned Plates, Waste.. ,, 1,680
Cement..... ,, 465
Cocoa Beans..... ,, 100
Ink ..... ,, 38
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 50 per cent. strength ,, 665
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 6,119
Baking Powder..... Doz. 482
Files..... ,, 80
Motor-cars ..... Pcs. 1
Rubber Tires:
For Motor-cars..... ,, 56
Rubber Inner Tubes:
For Motor-cats..... ,, 48

ASAMA MARU, September 20.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of Amertca.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
Yellow, S'hai...Bls.10 Pls. 9.99
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Antung...Bls.40 ,, 41.65

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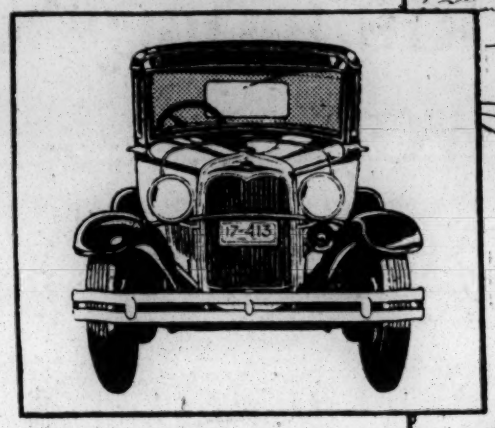

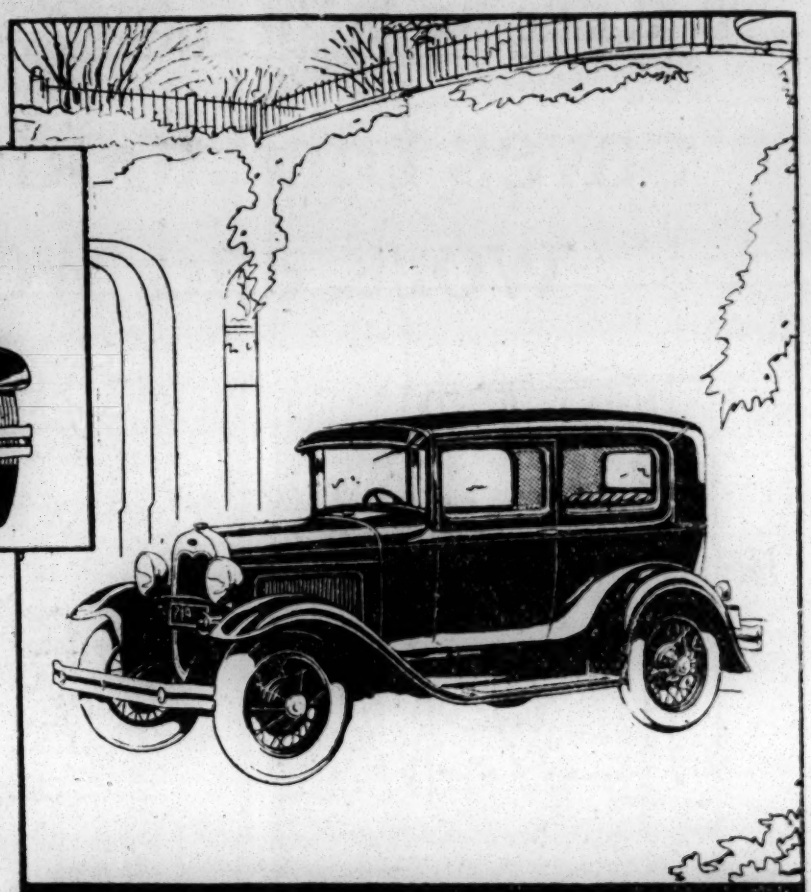

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